

Historical miracle

# 1784 treaty sign

by FRANK YOUNG  
Staff Writer

The historical miracle of Ratification Day is that it happened at all; but for the timely arrival of a couple of Congressional delegates, we might still be either fighting the Revolution, or Britain by now might well — as Sir Winston Churchill once remarked — "be seeking her own independence of the United Colonies."

The problem on Jan. 23, 1784 was the same one that has prevailed ever since among U.S. Congressmen: in the face of an important vote, many weren't there. In the meantime, though the shooting had halted with Lord Cornwallis' mass surrender at Yorktown and a provisional treaty had already been ratified, the

Royal Navy yet stood unopposed offshore, and British troops still occupied New York City.

With the provisional treaty — actually an armistice-pending-negotiations — in effect, the patriot influence, at a peak the previous October, was rapidly winding down to its prewar level. Everybody was going home. Indeed, even at the height of the war, Congress never could muster many more than 6,000 men under arms at any one time, and records show that, at those selfsame moments, there always were more American volunteers serving in British uniform than there were in the Continental Army or the various local militia units. The point was that things

were not really so much an armistice as a dangerous hang-fire. Something just HAD to be done.

What actually was going on? Well, as mentioned, the British Redcoats were still under arms, in strength, in New York. In the new American capital, Philadelphia, men of the powerful Pennsylvania militia had mobilized over the matter of back pay — which is why many Americans preferred the British Army — and, with 300 men and fixed bayonets, surrounded the State House and had given Congress 25 minutes to settle up.

Congress dillyed, and dillyed, the deadline came and went, the delegates ventured out of the building very cautiously having done

nothing, and nothing was done, upast town noisy citizens. The troops, however, had meanwhile taken over the city's arsenal, barracks, and some artillery pieces. It took news of the impending arrival of Gen. Washington himself to break it up. The ringleaders left for the British lines and sanctuary in London, and Congress went to Princeton, N.J., having had quite enough of the City of Brotherly Love.

When straggling delegates finally began arriving in Annapolis weeks later, after more weeks of parochial bickering over the choice of a meeting place, there appeared enough, to hear Washington's resignation on Dec. 23, but not enough for a working quorum.

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1976

Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76

A Bicentennial Patriotic Pro-  
gram is being planned for the  
4th of July in Marlinton.

### Bicentennial in Hillsboro

After listening to an inspir-  
ing Revolutionary War song  
entitled "The Battle of Tren-  
ton," Hillsboro's Bicentennial  
Committee began to plan a  
splendid program for 1976.  
A colorful parade, top-notch  
lecture series (including a ses-  
sion devoted to the history of  
Hillsboro), Bicentennial Com-  
munity Picnic and an old-fash-  
ioned crafts demonstration day  
at the Pearl S. Buck Birthplace  
Museum are several of the  
events being planned.

For the celebration, Mrs. A.  
E. (Louise) McNeel and David  
H. Corcoran were named  
General Chairman and Secre-  
tary, respectively. Other chair-  
men and their committees are  
as follows: Edgar Starks- Pa-  
rade Committee, Johnny B.  
Hill-Crafts, A. E. McNeel-Lo-  
cal History, Pastor and Mrs.  
Jack Arbuckle-dinner, Law-  
rence Workman-Clean-up, fix-  
up, and David H. Corcoran-  
Publicity and Lecture Series.

According to Corcoran, the  
Bicentennial presents a rare op-  
portunity for uniting the  
people of Hillsboro. "We can  
grow close," he said, "by dis-  
covering together and identifi-  
ing with our rich history."  
Concurring, Edgar Starks said:  
"Our committee invites the  
people and clubs to participate  
in order to make 1976 our great-  
est year yet." Louise McNeel  
announced that Mayor Johnny  
Kinnison and the Town Coun-  
cil were also supporting the pro-  
ject. The Mayor is said to be  
"enthusiastic" about the pros-  
pect of Hillsboro being named  
as a "Bicentennial City."

The first planning meeting  
was held on last Monday night  
February 23 at the home of  
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McNeel.  
Refreshments were served aft-  
er the meeting.

To volunteer for service on a  
committee, or for further infor-  
mation contact either Louise  
McNeel at 653-4814 or David  
H. Corcoran at 653-4430, or  
anyone of the committee chair-  
men listed above.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1976

Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76.

Origins of the Episcopal Church in Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, West Virginia  
by George J. Cleaveland

### Madison Parish

The Diocese of West Virginia was formed of parishes which prior to 1878 were within the Diocese of Virginia. A parish is an ecclesiastical unit within the structural organization of the diocese. In the Diocese of Virginia and of West Virginia a parish is an area of land in which the members of the church dwell, marked off from other similar areas by metes and bounds. A minister and Vestry have ecclesiastical responsibility for the work and well-being of the church in their parochial area. Before the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia the annual council of the Diocese of Virginia created Madison Parish co-terminous with the boundaries of Pocahontas County. The parish was formed for the Rt. Rev. James Madison, D.D., first bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, who was also president of the College of William and Mary, and Minister of James City Parish. The Episcopalians of Pocahontas County are members of Madison Parish and the Episcopal churches in Pocahontas County are churches of Madison Parish. Madison Parish was one of the founding parishes of the Diocese of West Virginia of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

### Pocahontas County

By Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, March 1821, the county of Pocahontas was created. It was formed of land taken from the counties of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph. Three years later sixty square acres of land taken from Greenbrier County were added to Pocahontas county. Huntersville was

birthday. I broke him in in the log woods when he was just a boy.

There is an old man at Huntersville, I guess he doesn't want his age told. He is the man that killed the twenty-eight pound turkey last fall. I believe Charley is older than me.

made the county seat. The first court met March 5, 1822.

In his History of Pocahontas County the Reverend Wm. T. Price, D.D., has indicated that twenty-one years before the formation of the county some 152 people inhabited the entire region but by 1830, or nine years after the formation of the county, it had a population of 2,542. The Warm Springs-Huntersville Turnpike was completed about 1838, the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike which crossed the upper part of the county was built about 1842, the Lewisburg-Martinsburg Turnpike was located about 1854 and the Huttonsville-Marlin's Bottom road was completed about 1856. The creation of these roads made easier the ministrations of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian clergy to the members of their respective churches, as well as to all others who would avail themselves of their services. At this period, as will be seen from the recital of later facts, a spirit of mutual assistance and Christian charity existed among the ministers of all three churches.

### The Clover Lick Fort

As pioneer settlers entered the territory of what became Pocahontas county they built forts for their protection against Indian attack. One such fort was Warwick's Fort, built on the land of Jacob Warwick in the region of Dunmore and Greenbank. The fort derived its name from its builder, Major Jacob Warwick. He had served in Dunmore's War in 1774. He purchased the Clover Lick land from the Lewises and built a large house at Clover Lick. Both the Warm Springs Fort and the Fort at Clover Lick were commanded by Col. Andrew Lockridge during the Revolution from 1777 to 1779. Col. Lockridge fought at the Battle of Pt. Pleasant in Dunmore's War under Col. Charles Lewis, and after his death under Col. Wm. Fleming. Clover Lick was an important place along the route from Maryland and Pennsylvania to what was then the Virginia county of Kentucky.

### Early Services of the Church

Shortly after the settlement of the county, clergy of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches held services in Pocahontas County. We do not know when those first Episcopal ministers came or where they held services. The Rev. Dr. Price, History of Pocahontas County, page 596, has written that for many years services were held in the court house and then after the Academy was built (1842) Episcopalians, as well as Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped there. He further states that after the Presbyterian Church was built in Huntersville in 1855, all denominations used it for purposes of worship. Bishops Moore and Meade in passing from Warm Springs into the Western part of what was their diocese may well have paused in Huntersville seeking their people, as they did elsewhere in what is now West Virginia, and finding some administered unto them. It may be that the ministers of Bath county ministered in Pocahontas County as we

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know of record that the Rev. R. H. Mason, minister of the Warm Springs Church did prior to 1869.

Driscol.

In 1869 the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that he had visited Pocahontas County in 1868 and that he had made prior visits to the church-people there. As he came to Pocahontas County he traveled over the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike and came first to Driscol. The first recorded work of the Episcopal Church began in the home of "a zealous family" in Driscol. That family was the Lockridge family. Lancelot (Lanty) Lockridge and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Benson, established their home on a farm in the locality soon called Driscol and now Minnehaha Springs. Both Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin record their gratitude for the hospitality shown them by that "zealous family," and both record holding services of worship in their home.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge were, Andrew, Matthias, Lancelot (Lanty), James T., Elizabeth, Nelly, Harriet, Rebecca, and Martha.

Colonel James T. Lockridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge, (the pioneer family) was a prominent man in his day. Dr. Price records that he was colonel of the 127th Virginia Militia, a member of the house of Burgesses, a merchant, magistrate and sheriff, and both the Journals of the Diocese of Virginia and the History of the Diocese of West Virginia by Bishop Peterkin show that he was a vestryman and warden of the parish and also a delegate from Madison Parish, Pocahontas County to the special conference of clerical and law delegates which brought about the separation of the Diocese of

Virginia and the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia. In his home Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin and the Rev. Mr. Mason held the services of the church for him and his family.

Col. James T. Lockridge married Miss Lillie Moser of South Carolina and they lived at the Lockridge homestead at Driscol. Their children were: Horance M. Lockridge of Huntersville, Florence (Mrs. James W. Milligan of Marlinton), J. B. Lockridge, M.D., of Driscol (now Minnehaha Springs), and Mrs. L. W. Herold. In later years, after her husband's death, Mrs. James T. Lockridge made her home in Marlinton with her daughter, Mrs. James W. Milligan. Mrs. James T. Lockridge was a delightful Christian lady and the writer of these lines, when a young minister in Pocahontas County, conducted her funeral service, and read the Words of Commitment from the Book of Common Prayer as her remains were interred in the family cemetery at Driscol.

As has been indicated, Miss Florence Lockridge became the wife of Mr. James W. Milligan of Marlinton. Their children were Mabel and Lillie Milligan. Mrs. Milligan and her daughters were members of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mabel Milligan became the wife of Calvin W.

Price, Editor of the Pocahontas Times, member and Elder in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church and son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Dr. Wm. T. Price. After many years of work and worship in the Marlinton Episcopal Church, Mrs. Calvin Price transferred to the Marlinton Presbyterian Church to join her husband in the work to which he was deeply committed.

As has been previously indicated services of the Episcopal Church were held in the home of Col. and Mrs. James T. Lockridge. As St. Paul wrote to Philemon concerning "the church that is in thy house" so "in the church which was in that faithful house" at Driscol the Episcopal Church began its entrance and life in Pocahontas County. At the head of the list of wardens and vestry men of Madison Parish Pocahontas County, which includes the names of C. P. Bryan, M.D., John Ligon, M.D., Samuel B. Lowry, James W. Warwick, H. M. Lockridge, W. C. Gardner, R. S. Turk, Blake King, J. W. Hill, Dwight Alexander, M. E. Pugh, and Edward Wilson stands that of Col. James T. Lockridge of Driscol.

Visitations of the Bishops and Ministrations of the Clergy of the Diocese of Virginia in Pocahontas County before the Formation of the Diocese of West Virginia

We have no record to prove that either Bishop Moore, Bishop Meade, or Bishop Johns ever visited Pocahontas County. However Bishop Meade reported to the Diocesan Council (May 11, 1861) that he had visited all the churches in Western Virginia. On July 25, 1861 Bishop Johns reported "Accompanied by the Rev. R. H. Mason I entered on a visitation and missionary tour in the counties of Bath, Greenbrier, and Monroe." The Rev. Mr. Mason was the minister in charge of the churches in Bath county and the entrance into Western Virginia from Bath county was along the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike, from Huntersville to Marlinton and thence to Lewis-

burg, Greenbrier county (along the Lewisburg-Marlinton Pike.) It would appear therefore that in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscol and in Huntersville, held services there, and then went on down to Greenbrier County. It is a recorded fact, however, that the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that prior to 1868 he had made several visits to Pocahontas County. He also reported "Pocahontas is a very interesting field." Bishop Whittle reported that on September 12, 1869, after preaching in Warm Springs he had visited Pocahontas County with the Rev. Mr. Withers and the Rev. Mr. Mason to keep an appointment in Huntersville scheduled for the thirteenth. On arrival he found the appointment changed to a place fifteen miles distant (Dunmore) and that there were no candidates for confirmation. Therefore he remained in Huntersville with Mr. Withers visiting among the people and that the Rev. Mr. Mason went on and preached (at the changed appointment.)

This is the first recorded visit of an Episcopal Bishop to Pocahontas County. The visit was productive.

In 1870 the Rev. Mr. Mason was able to report that he had been holding services in 1869 with regularity in Pocahontas County "with some encouragement not only from the few members of the Church so warm in their attachment, but from others also." On August 17, 1871, Bishop Whittle again came to Pocahontas County reported that he had preached in the Presbyterian Church at the C. H. (Court House in Huntersville) and confirmed one person and then rode some 48 miles to Lewisburg where he preached the following night.

(This history will be continued in another issue).

CANT. IN  
VOL. 1

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - APRIL 15, 1976

#### New Minister

Bishop Robert P. Atkinson, Bishop of West Virginia, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Eugene L. TenBrink as Vicar of St. John's Episcopal Church in Marlinton. With his wife, Ruth, Fr. TenBrink lives in the rectory at 811 Ninth Street.

They have four children. Their daughter, Carol Pifer, lives in Wyoming, Michigan, and works in a school for partially handicapped children. Their oldest son, Eugene, lives in Columbus, Ohio, where he is a commercial artist. They have two sons in Bowling Green State University, near Toledo, Ohio. Calvin is a junior and Victor, a Freshman.

In addition to his responsibilities in St. John's Church, Fr. TenBrink is also in charge of summer services at Grace Episcopal Church at Clover Lick. Along with these two mission churches, Fr. TenBrink has been appointed by Bishop Atkinson as Canon Evangelist for the Diocese of West Virginia. In that capacity the TenBrinks travel all over the state conducting parish renewal teaching missions and retreats. They also work as a team in the ministry of counseling and spiritual healing. They maintain an open household for people who come for the healing of their lives. In this ministry the peace and quiet of Marlinton and the beauty of the mountains around help to bring peace and wholeness to troubled persons who come here.

Before coming to Marlinton, the TenBrinks lived and worked at Trinity Farm Renewal Center near Marietta, Ohio. For twenty years, from 1946-1967, they were missionaries in India, where their three sons were born. Now they are happy to live in Marlinton, one of the most beautiful spots in West Virginia.

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1976

#### Episcopal Church History Continued from a previous paper.

To the Council of 1873 the Rev. Mr. Mason reported that in 1872 "I have been officiating in Huntersville, and on Knapp's Creek (Driscoll) once in four weeks, with much to encourage me. Communicants 8. Three candidates for confirmation".

The next year, 1873, Bishop Whittle again visited the church-people in Pocahontas County and reported to the Council of 1874, "July 25, Presbyterian Church, Pocahontas C. H. Confirmed two." The Rev. Mr. Mason reported nine communicants and stated that they were scattered widely over the county which made carrying on a Sunday School difficult but that family and pastoral instruction of the young were diligently attended to. He also informed the Coun-

cil that in Pocahontas County there were five persons awaiting confirmation at the next annual visit of the Bishop. For some reason the Bishop did not make his annual visit that year and four of the five went to Warm Springs and were confirmed by Bishop Whittle in that church. In 1874 an act of the Council of the Diocese of Virginia crowned the work of the Rev. Mr. Mason by declaring the area of Pocahontas County to be Madison Parish in union with the Council of the Diocese of Virginia. The Rev. R. H. Mason had ministered in Pocahontas County over and above his obligations to his own parish in Bath County. Under him the work in Pocahontas had so progressed that Bishop Whittle placed the Rev. Emile J. Hall (in 1877) in Madison Parish as its full time minister. Soon more or less regular appointments were kept for preaching and other ministrations in Driscoll, Huntersville, Dunmore, Green Bank, Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton), Hillsboro, Edray, and Clover Lick.

#### The Diocese of West Virginia Created

As far back as 1851 the clergy of Western Virginia felt the need of a diocese of Western Virginia with its own bishop. To this Bishop Meade and John's objected. Finally, when Bishop Whittle became the Bishop of Virginia he gave his consent and at a special conference of clergy and laity assembled in Trinity Church, Staunton, May 16, 1877 the petition of the parishes of Western Virginia was granted and after approval of General Convention the diocese of Virginia was divided and a new diocese of West Virginia was organized. At the May 16, 1877 conference in Staunton Col. James T. Lockridge of Driscoll was the lay-delegate representing Madison Parish, Pocahontas County. Col. James T. Lockridge was therefore one of the founders of the Diocese of West Virginia

and Madison Parish, Pocahontas County was one of the organizing parishes.

On December 5, 1877 the clergy and laity of the West Virginia parishes met in St. John's Church, Charleston, to organize the new diocese and to elect a bishop. The Rev. Emile J. Hall and Dr. C. P. Bryan of Clover Lick represented Madison Parish. The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, was elected bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Eccleston declined the election and a new council had to be called. This council met in Zion Church, Charles Town, February 27, 1878 and was presided over by Bishop Whittle. The representatives from Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, were the Rev. Emile J. Hall and Dr. John Ligon of Clover Lick. The Rev. George Wm. Peterkin, D.D., Rector of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Maryland, was elected bishop. He accepted and was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia May 30, 1878. Madison Parish had a part in the election of the first bishop of the diocese. We learn from a later report of Bishop Peterkin that at one time or another Col. James T. Lockridge, John Ligon, M.D., C. P. Bryan, M.D., Samuel B. Lowry and James Warwick acted as vestrymen of Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

#### Madison Parish in the Diocese of West Virginia

When in 1878 Bishop Peterkin paid his first official visit to Pocahontas County he found the Rev. Mr. Hall living in Lewisburg but holding services in Huntersville and Clover Lick. Bishop Peterkin was not a stranger to Pocahontas County. He had campaigned there in 1861 as a Confederate soldier. He came to Pocahontas with the Twenty First Virginia Regiment which on August 6th, 1861 camped on Valley Mountain. The Bishop said that during the 43 days of

their encampment it rained thirty seven days. Of the nine hundred men who came to Valley Mountain six hundred came down with typhoid fever or measles. He nursed the sick, and since he had been licensed a Lay Reader by the Bishop at the request of General Pendleton, for those who died he read the Prayer Book Office for the Burial of the Dead. In his History of the Diocese the Bishop says nothing about his care for the sick but does comment, "I attended the funerals of the men of our Brigade, and gave them the last rites of the Church." After the War, at his own expense, the Bishop erected a monument at Mingo to the memory of those who died during that encampment. The Rev. Dr. William T. Price, in his diary, On To Grafton, relates that on his return from the Battle of Philippi (June 1861) that he passed through Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton) on his way back to his Highland County Presbyterian churches. Dr. Price was a volunteer chaplain in Capt. Felix Hull's Company. The Rev. Dr. Price and Bishop Peterkin in later life became warm friends, and in Marlinton and Huntersville Dr. Price's Presbyterian Churches were always open to the use of Bishop Peterkin. One wonders if the two men could have met at Valley Head during the Confederate encampment there.

At any rate when Dr. Price was pastor of the Huntersville and Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton) Presbyterian Churches the Episcopalians held services in both churches, Bishop Peterkin preached in both, and on his visits frequently visited the Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Price. This information I received from his son, my father-in-law, the late Andrew Price, who also told me that when the Rev. Guy H. Crook held Episcopal services in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church he played the organ for him. The Rev. William T. Price D.D.

Something here may well be said about the Rev. Dr. William T. Price. He was born near what is now Marlinton, July 19, 1830. He pursued studies preparatory for college at the Hillsboro Academy, he was graduated from Washington College (Washington and Lee University) in 1854 and he studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Union Theological Seminary, Hampden

Sydney, Virginia. He was ordained by the Lexington Presbytery and licensed to preach in 1857. In 1865 he married Miss Anna Louise Randolph of Richmond. Their children were James Ward Price, M.D., Andrew Gatewood Price, Attorney-at-Law, Susie A. Price, M.D., Norman Price, M.D., Calvin W. Price, Editor of the Pocahontas

Times, and Anna Virginia Price who was married to Frank Hunter. From 1861 to 1869 Dr. Price was pastor of the Highland and Bath counties Presbyterian Churches. From 1870 to 1885 he was pastor of the Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church in Rockingham County and from 1885 to his retirement in 1900 he served as pastor of the Hunters-

ville and Marlinton Presbyterian Churches. His military service as volunteer chaplain in 1861 has been previously referred to. To him and to the sessions of his two churches the Episcopalians owe a debt of gratitude for the Christian courtesy shown them by allowing them to share the churches in the days when they were without their own places of worship.

The Warwick and Ligon Homes at Clover Lick

After the War between the States Dr. John Ligon came to Clover Lick and began the practice of medicine. It was told me that Bishop Peterkin informed him of the opportunity and urged him to come. Dr. Ligon married Miss Sally Warwick, the daughter of John Warwick and Hannah Moffett. The old Warwick house at Clover Lick was replaced by a more elaborate or modern one by Dr. Ligon. This burned in 1884. The Ligans had nine children. In my time as Minister of the parish two of his daughters, Louisa (Mrs. J. J. Coyner) and Annette (Mrs. Luther Coyner) with their children lived at Clover Lick and were active in the work and worship of the Clover Lick Church. Just as the original Warwick family made their home a place of preaching or worship for Presbyterian and other ministers so the Ligans frequently entertained the bishops and clergy, and prior to the erection of a church had services in their house. Dr. Ligon often acted as a lay reader, conducting the service in his home in the absence of a minister on the Lord's day and doing such other things as might be of spiritual assistance to his patients. For the above information about Dr. Ligon I am indebted to his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Coyner. To Dr. and Mrs. Ligon is due, more than any other persons, the existence of Grace Church, Clover Lick.

Bishop Peterkin's Visits to Madison Parish

Reference has been made to the Bishop's first visit in 1878. The following year, 1879, he made his second visit to the church-members in Pocahontas County. Here is a summary of his report of that visit which he made to the Council of the Diocese in 1880.

On Tuesday, August 17, 1879 he preached in the Presbyterian Church at Mingo, on Wednesday, August 18th he went to Clover Lick and preached in Dr. Ligon's house; on Thursday, on that same day, August 19th, he baptized a child there, and then he went on to Green Bank and preached in the Methodist Church. Of that visit he continues "the few communicants we have in Pocahontas County are very scattered, so that after you reach the county, you have to make quite an extended circuit to visit them. (He made that circuit and he visited them again and again.) As the record of our services will show, we tried during the trip to make the most of our time. On Friday, August 20 I rode five miles to Dunmore and preached in the Presbyterian Church. I preached again in the same place on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon rode fifteen miles to Huntersville and preached in the Presbyterian Church. Sunday night I spent in the country about three miles from town at the home of one of our most zealous Church people (the home of Col. and Mrs. James T. Lockridge at Driscoll). Monday morning I rode into Huntersville and baptized three children, and then went on fifteen miles further to Clover Lick. Here I joined Mr. Powers, (the Rev. W. H. H. Powers, then minister at Weston) and Mr. Dame (Rev. George W. Dame, Jr. minister at Clarksburg) and



preached as a school house in the neighborhood, and on Sunday morning at Dunmore and on Sunday night at Green Bank, in each case to large congregations. Mr. Powers had preached three times, in the afternoon to the Colored People at Clover Lick, and in the morning and at night at a schoolhouse about two

miles distant...., therefore we go to Mingo where I expect to preach." Note in this report and in all others following how often the Methodists and Presbyterians open their churches to him and invite him to preach to them. Note also his custom of taking other clergymen with him on his official visits and having them share with him in his missionary work. Such missionary activity of the Bishop and such brotherly sharing of it with his clergy was most effective in building up the membership and spiritual strength of the Diocese of West Virginia.

The bishop writes of making continual annual visits to Pocahontas county but I can not locate a report of those for the years 1880-1881 and 1882. In his 1884 report to the Council of the Diocese he said "My annual visit to Pocahontas County was made the last week in August. On Saturday, the 30th, in company with the Rev. Dr. Lacy (The Rev. T. H. Lacy, D.D.) I drove from the railroad to Hillsboro, a distance of about forty miles, having service that night. On Sunday, August 31st, we have services both in Hillsboro and in Huntersville, the distance between them being eighteen miles. In Huntersville, we have hope soon to have a lot, and then to go on to the erection of a church. On Monday, we had services at Clover Lick, in Dr. Ligon's house, eighteen miles from Huntersville, and on Tuesday at the school house about three miles higher up the mountain where I confirmed two.

At Clover Lick we have a beautiful lot for a church, and we trust the next year to see it built. That night we pushed on to Hillsboro on our return, a distance of about twenty-five miles." (G. W. Peterlin, History of the Diocese of West Virginia, page 843.)

On his 1886 visit Bishop Peterlin took with him the Rev. Mr. Gibson (the Rev. Robert A. Gibson had been in the Seminary with the bishop, had been one time assistant to Bishop Peterlin's father at St. James Church, Richmond and had been induced by the Bishop to accept a call to Trinity Church, Petersburg.) The Rev. Mr. Gibson later became Bishop of Virginia. They came to Clover Lick on May 31st and held services in a grove. Mr. Gibson preached and Bishop Peterlin confirmed two individuals.

The Bishop reported to the Council of 1887 that Mr. Lacy was in charge of the parish and that he, the Bishop, had preached in the new church at Clover Lick on Sunday, November 14, 1886. The church there had been built after the Bishop's May 1886 visit and before his visit of Nov. 14, 1886. It was erected during the ministry of the Rev. T. H. Lacy, D.D. but the Bishop wrote in his report that the church at Clover Lick was the direct outcome of the "zealous interest of Mrs. Dr. John Ligon." The Bishop reported that he had again preached in the Huntersville Presbyterian Church and that Dr. C. P. Bryan was warden of the parish. He reported also that a lot had been obtained at Huntersville and that the officers of Madison Parish were Dr. C. P. Bryan, Dr. John Ligon, James W. Warwick, R. M. Lockridge, and R. S. Turk.

#### The Clover Lick Church

During Bishop Peterlin's annual visit to the parish in 1882 he consecrated Emmanuel Church, Clover Lick, on August 21st. He so designated it in his report to Council but puts Grace in brackets. It would appear from the remark of the Bishop that Emmanuel was the name first given to the church at its consecration but that it was later called Grace. After some years the church was moved to a new site nearer to the depot. In his address to the Council of 1910 he stated that on Sunday, August 8, 1909, he had consecrated Grace Church, Clover Lick. He says, "This is the old church which was located at a point a mile or so distant, and consecrated August 21, 1892. Owing to the changed population it was deemed

best to move it nearer the depot, and so great were the difficulties involved in taking it to pieces, that it may be considered practically a new building." He continued, "Purchased in St. John's Church, Martin-bon. This is a new building, rendered necessary by the change of the church from Huntersville. (Had a church been built on the Huntersville lot?) The rector and congregation deserve great credit for their energy displayed in the work; and thanks are due to the Hon. John F. McGraw for his liberality in giving a desirable lot. On Monday, August 9th, Bishop Peterlin went to Huntersville and preached in the Presbyterian Church. He said, "notwithstanding the removals, we still have a few faithful members in that neighborhood. Tuesday met with the society at Marlinton and consulted with them about building a rectory." 1910 Journal of the Diocese of W. Va., pages 16-17.)

So far this historical account of the work of the Episcopal Church in Poc-

Pocahontas County has been written largely in terms of the visits and activities of the bishops of Virginia and West Virginia. It should be remembered that faithful ministers usually travelled with the bishops on their visitations and they carried on the work with regularity until the next annual episcopal visitation. A list of these men will be given shortly. By such men during the episcopate of Bishop Peterkin services were conducted in such places as Driscoll (Minnehaha Springs), Huntersville, Marlinton, Hillsboro, Ed-ray, Clover Lick, Green Bank, Dunmore, and at Campbelltown. Bishops Gravatt, Strider, and Campbell have continued the visitations begun by Bishop Whittle and Peterkin.

#### St. John's Church Marlinton

The first services of the Episcopal Church held in Marlinton were held in the Presbyterian Church of which as has been pointed out the Rev. Wm. T. Price, D.D. was pastor from 1885-

1900. Marlinton (Marlin's Bottom) derived its name from Jacob Marlin who with Stephen Sewell camped there in 1750-1751. In 1890 John T. McGraw of Grafton purchased the Marlin's Bottom lands. Soon thereafter the name of the Post Office was changed from Marlin's Bottom to Marlinton. The farms were laid off in lots in 1891 and the town began to be. By 1901 the railroad from Ron-

ceverte up the Greenbrier to Marlinton and beyond was completed. Marlinton was incorporated as a town in 1901. The county seat was removed to Marlinton from Huntersville and the latter locality entered a decline. The Rev. Guy H. Crook served the Episcopalian in Marlinton from 1901-1907. The Rev. Jacob A. Hiatt followed him in 1907 and by his efforts on April 28, 1908 "Marlinton continued.

Mission: St. John's Church was organized." By 1911 there were forty-five communicants at Marlinton and 60 Baptized persons belonging to the St. John's Mission. A church was built at a cost of \$3,000 and a rectory costing the same amount. Both stood on the lot given by Mr. McGraw. After Mr. Hiatt's departure the rectory was sold but the church remains the proper-

ty of the parish, title held

by trustees, and at the present time its use is shared with members of the Roman Catholic faith who at present do not have a building of their own. The Rev. Mr. Hiatt listed the following vestrymen of the parish (Madison Parish) for Marlinton and for Clover Lick. For St. John's Church, Marlinton: Warden: Blake King. Vestrymen: J. W. Hill, Frank King, Dwight Alexander, and M. E. Pue. Registrar, Blake King. Treasurer, J. W. Hill. The officers for Clover Lick are listed as follows: Warden: W. C. Gardner who also serves as Registrar and Treasurer. Sunday School Superintendent, Sarah Simmons. Lay Readers: W. C. Gardner and Mrs. Eva McNeel.

Ministers who have served Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. The Rev. R. H. Mason, before 1866-1877; The Rev. Emile J. Hall, 1877-1880?; The Rev. Francis D. Lee, --1880--; The Rev. T. H. Lacy, D.D., 1885-1888 or longer; The Rev. Thruston M. Turner, 1897-1899; The Rev. Guy H. Crook 1901-1907; The Rev. Jacob A. Hiatt, 1907-1911. Vacant 1912; The Rev. Josiah Tidbald Carter, 1913-1916, (Bishop Peterkin died 1916); The Rev. F. A. Parsons, 1917-1918; Vacant 1919-1920; The Rev. George J. Cleaveland, D.D., 1921-1924; Vacant 1925-1926-1927; Rev. Robert Tomlinson, 1928-1929 (supplied from Buckhan-

non). The Rev. Olaf G. Olsen, 1930-1949 (At first he was also in charge of the churches in Greenbrier); Mr. J. L. Welch, 1950-1951 (Church Army); Mr. E. S. Wilson, Lay Reader, 1952-1957; The Rev. C. L. Draper, 1958 (served from St. Thomas, White Sulphur); Mr. John Klatte, 1959-1961 (Church Army); Mr. Edward Wilson, Lay Reader, 1962-65; The Rev. F. H. Dennis, 1966-1970 (Minister at Summersville); The Rev. J. W. Ford, 1971-; The Rev. R. M. Hall, Jr., 1972-1973 (also Minister at Summersville).

Sources: Journals of the Diocese of Virginia and of West Virginia, Wm. G. Peterkin, History of the Diocese of West Virginia. Rev. Wm. T. Price, D.D., History of Pocahontas County, W. Va.

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1974

### Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving-day; Thanksgiving-day;  
Oh, it has come once more;

And does our thankfulness  
keep pace,  
With basket and with store?

Bread daily given, waters sure,  
Health, comfort, friends and  
home—

Not from the ground to us  
arise,

Whence do these mercies come?  
Lift up our eye and view the  
Hand

Supplying all our need;  
And think! One day of giving  
thanks,

Is small return indeed.

Surely, in church, at home,  
afield,

We hail Thanksgiving-day,  
And bless our gracious Lord  
above

Who brings us on our way.

Anna L. Price, 1913

### Bicentennial Historian

John Alexander Williams, writer, historian, and descendant of generations of West Virginians, has agreed to write the volume, West Virginia: A Bicentennial State History, in the forthcoming Bicentennial State Histories series, The States and the Nation.

Professor William's volume will be an interpretive essay, characterizing the people of West Virginia historically and showing the relationship of their state's history, their particular experiences, their applications of democracy, and their values, to those of the nation as a whole.

Professor Williams is amply qualified for the task. He grew up and attended public schools in West Virginia, graduating at White Sulphur Springs in 1957. For the past decade, his research and writing have centered around Appalachia, with special attention to West Virginia, where his family has lived for many years. Mr. Williams was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1938. He earned the bachelor of arts degree, with honors in history, from Tulane University in 1961, having interrupted his studies there to spend a year (1959-60) at the London School of Economics at the University of London. He holds the master's degree (1962) and the doctorate (1966) from Yale University. He also attended the Interuniversity Consortium for Political Research at the University of Michigan during the summer of 1968. Professor Williams spent a year (1965-1967) as assistant in instruction at Yale, five years (1966-1971) on the faculty at Notre Dame, and one year (1971-72) on the faculty of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, before returning to West Virginia.

Since 1972, he has taught United States history, West Virginia and Appalachian history at West Virginia University, handling both advanced and graduate courses and being chiefly responsible for a huge introductory state history course required for certain students of West Virginia University.

Mr. Williams was awarded a General Motors Scholarship (1957-61); Woodrow Wilson Fellowships (1961-62 and 1964-55); a University Fellowship (1962-63); and a Danforth Teaching Assistantship (1965-66). He is a member of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians.

His writings include West Virginia and the Captains of Industry: The Politics of a Colonial Economy in Appalachia, scheduled for publication in 1975 by West Virginia University Library Press; an essay entitled "West Virginia" and several biographical articles commissioned and accepted by the Crowell-Collier Company for an encyclopedia; and a variety of articles and reviews in such professional publications as The History Teacher, the Indiana Magazine of History, Research Reports in the Social Sciences, Maryland Historical Magazine, Journal of the Folklore Institute, Review of Politics, and West Virginia History.

Mr. Williams is the son of Mrs. John A. Williams and the late Mr. Williams and grandson of the late A. D. and Lula Waugh Williams, at one time of Pocahontas County. He is a cousin of Miss Alice Waugh, of Marlinton, and visited here much.

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1954

### Dr. McNeill "Retires"

After forty-nine years of teaching, all but one in the state of West Virginia, Dr. G. D. McNeill, beloved professor of Social Sciences at Davis and Elkins College, left Elkins yesterday for the farm near Buckeye, Pocahontas county upon which he was born on May 22, 1877.

Dr. McNeill's accomplishments have been many. His life story is of the kind that is rarely met these days. By the turn of the century he had earned the degrees

Bachelor of Laws and Master Laws from National University Law School in Washington. In 1904 the young lawyer was elected prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket in Democratic Pocahontas County.

Next came a "hitch" in the United States Navy during which Seaman McNeill made the trip around the world with the "Great White Fleet", 1907-09. Hundreds of local residents have heard Dr. McNeill's graphic description of the passage through the Straits of Magellan.

After discharge from the navy and a bit of lumberjacking in the Northwest, young McNeill came back to Pocahontas county and resumed the career he loved most, teaching, working and studying--he earned his A. B. degree at Concord College. There followed study at Cincinnati University and an M. A. degree from Miami (Ohio) University.

sure that our readers join us in wishing the McNeill's many pleasant years, in what he so aptly calls, "semi-retirement".

—Randolph Review

In 1919 Professor McNeill entered the political arena the second time, on this occasion as Republican candidate for Pocahontas County Superintendent of Schools. He was elected with more than 800 votes to spare, which, as Dr. McNeill loves to point out, was a considerable improvement over his 1904 majority of a slim thirteen votes.

In 1923 came the principalship of Marlinton High School from which eighteen years later Principal McNeill "retired" in 1941 to begin thirteen years of valuable service to Davis and Elkins College, which was recognized in 1951 when the college awarded him a Doctor of Law degree. Though a Methodist by conviction he long taught an adult Bible class at the Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Dr. McNeill has been the author of many articles and stories upon West Virginia, the best known of which are found in the volume, "The Last Forest, Tales of the Allegheny Woods," published by Fortune's in 1939.

Not the least of Dr. McNeill's accomplishments has been the rearing and educating of four fine children, two sons and two daughters. He and Mrs. McNeill celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last year.

Call Dr. McNeill what you will, teacher, author, sailor or politician—the word which describes him best is "friend". By this term he has endeared himself to thousands of former students and numberless associates who have profited through contact with him, from the days back in 1897 when as a young graduate of Droughan Institute, Nashville, Tennessee, he taught at Texarkana, Texas, to this past year at Davis and Elkins.

Dr. McNeill, still vigorous in mind and body, will devote his time at Buckeye to writing tales he has long had in mind. We are

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1961

### Poet Laureate

The townspeople of Keyser, where Dr. Louise McNeill Pease is a professor at Potomac State College, last week purchased space in the Hillbilly to support their proposal for the naming of Louise McNeill as the Poet Laureate of West Virginia. And we, of her native Pocahontas, gladly add our voices for a vote of acclamation. Dr. Pease, writing under her maiden name of Louise McNeill (she is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. D. McNeill of Buckeye) is the author of the book of poems, "Gauley Mountain," and many others that have been published in nationally-known magazines. She knows the history of her people and is a fitting candidate for the honored title.

David and Elkins College  
Elkins, West Virginia

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WILLIAMS  
BUSINESS MACHINE

Buckeye, W. Va.  
Dec. 6/58

Friend Vaughan, - The McNeill Ranger  
article was interesting and appreciated.  
Nothing new with me. Wife is not well, and  
I am still jammed up. Many deer being  
killed, weather bad. Ward is home for  
some turkey hunting. Thank you for the  
McNeill article. They come from some family  
as my ancestors 5-6 generations back.

Very Truly  
G. D. McNeill

x

### Book Donation

February 27, 1974

Superintendent P. C. H. S.

The enclosed book, "The Great White Fleet," is being sent to your school library in memory of the late Dr. George Douglas McNeill. Dr. McNeill was my teacher in the sixth and seventh grades—with the late Dr. Calvin Price he was my Scout Master and more than that, a life long friend. I hope you will place this book in the school library for everyone to use and you could mention it to the Pocahontas Times so his children still in Pocahontas County could read it also. His two daughters in Morgantown have read it there.

Although the book was published in 1965 it is now out of print and very scarce. The U. S. Naval Academy here in Annapolis only has one well worn copy. Dr. Pease is presently writing a book on her father's life.

I remain,  
Sincerely,  
Glen L. Vaughan  
Lt. Ret. U. S. Navy  
Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Fred Smith, the principal, and Miss Peggy Smith, librarian, greatly appreciated the gift of the book and some clippings and poems about "G. D." Mr. McNeill sailed with the "Great White Fleet" around the world on a good will tour.

## THE SAILOR

My father at the last was blind,  
And yet forever he could find  
Continents cradled in his mind—  
Continents, islands, shores, and grails  
Far in the distance. Now he sails  
Outward forever through the gales—

I stood beside him the day he went;  
The wind came running; the canvas tent  
Over his grave on the hill was rent  
From off its moorings; it billowed fast,  
And so my father went forth at last  
Over his oceans of the vast

Continents, islands, shores, and seas—  
My father sails through Eternities.

ZIP-26554

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - JANUARY 4, 1973 - Page 1

## Louise McNeill

In becoming one of Appalachia's most respected poets, Louise McNeill sang with pride about the mountain heritage of the region's residents.

Now she traces their consciousness from pioneer days to atomic frontiers and looks to the future with uncertainty in her new book of poems, "Paradox Hill: From Appalachia to Lunar Shore."

Her book was published recently by McClain Printing Company of Parsons for the West Virginia University Library with private funds made available through the WVU Foundation, Inc. Copies may be ordered for \$4.50 each, plus 50 cents for postage and handling, from the Book Store, Mountainlair, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506.

But who is Louise McNeill that anyone should listen to her prophecies or share her pride and fear?

She's a wife and mother, and history teacher at Fairmont State College. But more than that she's a person with strong convictions about herself, her heritage, her homeland and its future. And she's able to translate these convictions into compelling poetic rhythms.

Her name is well-known to the editors and publishers of respected national literary magazines such as Saturday Review and Atlantic Monthly, which have published her poems.

During the 1950s, she was a frequent contributor to The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Harpers and other magazines.

Miss McNeill was born and reared on a mountain farm in Pocahontas County, where her family has lived since pre-revolutionary days. She attended the two-room schoolhouse where her father taught. And she received her bachelor's degree in English from Concord College, her master's degree from Miami University of Ohio, and a doctorate in history from West Virginia University. Why a doctorate in history?

"It was for a very practical reason," she recalled. "When I wanted to get my doctorate, WVU didn't offer one in English."

Practicality is one of her first considerations, whether applied to finishing her education or writing poetry. Miss McNeill never has ensconced herself in an ivory tower. She feels that a poet can work as practically as a bricklayer or someone who bakes a loaf of bread. This philosophy shows in her work.

"I believe poetry should be useful," Miss McNeill said. "It can be useful to the spirit, useful to relieve the mind and useful to society. Of course, it's useful to the poet, too, but it should go beyond that."

Miss McNeill says serious poetry has become confessionalist and that ballads, such as Bob Dylan's protest songs, are replacing poetry in one area. Some of her poems, like Dylan's deal with the public's fears and social issues.

"I feel—and this makes me quite quaint among most poets today—that



poetry can deal validly with social criticism. I'm not a protestant, but I'm not ashamed to try something along this line. I see no reason for poets to be so fine fingered."

Academicians, and sometimes poets themselves, often attempt to set down rules for poetic subject matter. Miss McNeill objects. She says she never places limits on what poetry should or can deal with.

"I once heard Allen Tate say that no one should write a poem about his mother. So I have deliberately written one about mine," she said.

"Paradox Hill" is divided into three sections—"Appalachia," "Scattered Leaves" and "Lunar Shores." Each deals with aspects of Appalachian life... from the traditional to the futuristic.

The book is full of the kind of poetry that Stephen Vincent Benet, in his foreword to an earlier collection of her poems, "Gauley Mountain, also published by McClain Printing Co., described as simple, direct and forceful. Many of the poems are laced with humor, some are tinged with sorrow, others are filled with outright rage.

Many of the stories spun in Miss McNeill's ballads were told to her by her father, Douglas McNeill, who was a writer, teacher and one-time sailor. He too wrote about West Virginia in a volume of short stories called, "The Last Forest."

Sometimes she is inspired by conversations she hears in public places. Two of the most poignant poems in "Paradox Hill" are entitled "Overheard on a Bus."

At the age of 18, Miss McNeill began to write seriously, and two years later her first poems were published in a Dallas, Tex., magazine, Kalliedograph. Since then, she has published three volumes of poems and several short stories.

"I often will write a poem in a few hours," she observed. "The poems that turn out right are the ones that are written rapidly. Sometimes if I fail to get it down the first time, I can go back to it later but that doesn't happen very often."

She is a great believer in form. When she decided to write seriously, she studied form, pattern and rhythm. She rarely writes in free verse form.

Miss McNeill works very hard at finding the right words and perfecting the images in her poems. She throws away two of every three poems that she writes.

Dr. Ruel E. Foster, chairman of the WVU Department of English, thinks one of Miss McNeill's greatest virtues is her complete lack of affectation.

"You'll find none of the big, dramatic rhetoric of Shakespeare or Milton in her poetry," Dr. Foster said. "She's contemporary, yet you'll find none of the tortured rhetoric that many modern poets fall prey to.

"She is part of a great tradition in American poetry," he observed.

# U. S. S. PHOENIX AT HOME

## American Cruiser To Leave B.A. To-Day

CAPTAIN John W. Rankin and the other officers of the U.S.S. Phoenix gave a reception on board the cruiser yesterday evening, to which three hundred and fifty persons had been invited.

The guests were received by Captain Rankin and the executive officer, Commander James E. Boak.

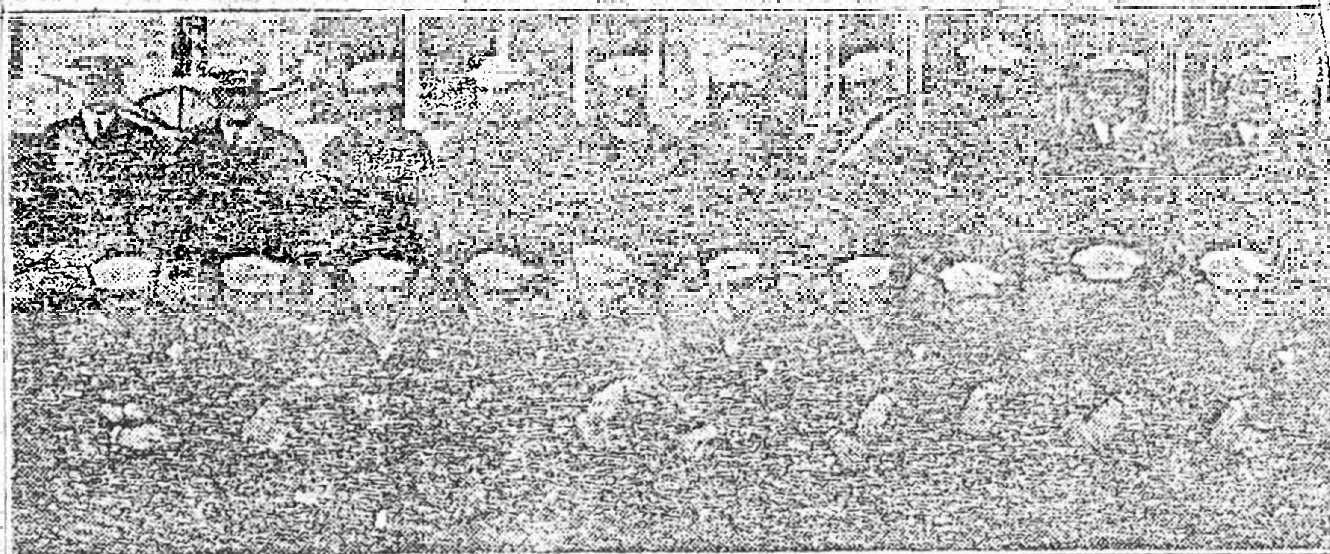
Among those present were: Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs. Tuck, and their daughter, Miss Martha Douglas; representatives of the Argentine Government and the Ministry of Marine; Messrs. Geoffrey Wallinger and N. J. H. Cheetham, secretaries to the British Embassy; Mr. J. A. Strong, Cheetham, secretaries to the British and Mrs. Strong; Commander Thomas J. Doyle, United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Doyle; the Naval Attachés of other Embassies; Admiral Eduardo Samigli, commanding the Seventh Naval Division, and the Commanders and officers of the two Italian cruisers now in port; Captain Guy Baker, head of the United States Naval Mission, and Captain Augustine Gray, also a member of the mission; Major John Cannon, chief of the American air group of technical advisers to the Argentine Air Force, and Mrs. Cannon; Lieut. Benno Edgar Fisher, Argentine aide-de-camp to Captain Rankin; Mrs. Carl Rapp, president of the American Women's Club; Mr. Monnett B. Davis, United States Consul-General; Commander A. D. Chickering, of the American Legion; Spencer Ely Post; Major Oscar Lowenthal, General Manager of the Southern Railway Company, and Mrs. Lowenthal, and Mr. Delprat Keen.

Light refreshments were served on the quarter-deck and music was provided by the ship's band.

The Phoenix was gaily decorated with bunting for the occasion.

CRUISER SAILING TO-DAY

# Greenbury Point High Power Radio Station



Lieut. Samuel K. Groseclose, in charge (Va.).  
 William J. Volkman, executive officer (Colo.).  
 John Edward Toomey, chief radio man.  
 Charles E. Gerry, chief machinist mate.  
 Glen L. Vaughan, radio man, 1st class (W. Va.).  
 Ralph M. Shaver, radio man, 2d class (Pa.).  
 Cullen E. Snyder, radio man, 2d class.  
 Maximilian C. Haneke, ships cook, 2d class.  
 Harold Peterson, radio man, 2d class.  
 Raymond P. McIntyre, radio man, 2d class.  
 John Jock, mess cook.

William H. Richardson.  
 Preston F. Ellis, radio man, 2d class.  
 William E. Eatmon, radio man, 2d class.  
 Otto Lutzmann, radio man, 2d class (N. J.).  
 Charles Irving Delp, electrician mate, 1st class.  
 Ralph F. Sides, radio man, 1st class.  
 Gaddis I. Hendy, radio man, 2d class.  
 Earl A. Hoffman, radio man, 1st class.  
 Joseph L. Driscoll, water tender, 1st class.  
 Louis C. Zellnar, carpenter's mate, 1st class.

Across the river from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, is the Navy's high power radio transmitting station. Here on a beautiful 120-acre reservation are 31 crack radio men, who, in time of war, might easily control the destiny of our nation. Lieut. Samuel K. Groseclose, Southwest Virginian, commands the station. This young officer says he really should get married for his assigned quarters are much too large for a lone bachelor. And why not? He's handsome, a good dancer, an Academy man and just a bit mysterious from three years in Asia.

William J. Volkman, executive officer, grows reminiscent about Siberia—it's good food, lots of winter, and those pretty Russian girls. Bill's a crack shot and great golfer—when he hits the ball. And he, as chief executioner of old goats, went out one frosty morning and shot Big Goat Billy, the Navy mascot, because he was too feeble for service. John Edward Toomey is chief transmitter and ah, but there's a lad for you! Bring out your superlatives. He knows all the good things about the crew and is friendly and accommodating to strangers. Handsome, too... Charles E. "Monkey Wrench" Gerry, looks after the machinery—massages all the lawn mowers and tinkers with asthmatic motors. He loves chil-

he came to be known as the "Five-Sandwich-Man."

Ralph M. "Klicker" Shaver is jokingly termed the station gladio, because he's a ladies' man. Last year Klicker won the Navy championship for climbing those 610-foot steel radio towers. Cullen E. Snyder, Pennsylvania, frog-hunter first class of the Navy, kills bullfrogs and eats 'em. Maximilian C. Haneke, "Sea Hag," or ship's cook, is the best bean jockey in the Navy and the worst pool shooter. Harold Peterson, "cheerful cherub" and official stenographer, is so friendly and helpful that the boys tell him all their troubles as if he were their "sky pilot."

Raymond P. McIntyre upholds the high standards of Maine, plays second base on the ball team and is also a champion wooden pole climber. He's the only man who can climb the slender 75-foot flagpole at the station. John Jock, Scotch mess cook, walks 10 miles a day, rain or shine. Never gets his feet wet. He walks so fast he misses the puddles. William H. Richardson is the best dressed man and the station's official correspondent to the submarine base—New London, Conn.

Preston F. Ellis is recuperating from a serious illness, so he has lots of time to spoil his new baby daughter, Charon Lynn, named for two Massachusetts

to town than ride—thinks nothing of a 24-mile stroll. And listen, girls, he once won a beauty contest for men. But those jumping Navy mascot goats faster him to death—he's their official tender, you know and Otto is threatening to put up a sign: "Goats, please do not jump the fence"... Jolly Charles "Jughead" Irving Delp is the life of the station, but has serious aspirations, he wants to beat Campbell's speed record. Ralph F. Sides is a heavy weight athlete. Proud of his 3 months-old daughter, Mary Anne, because she's so strong—takes that after her dad, Ralph is manager of the station's ball team. And what a team! Never lost a game. Recently they "licked" Arlington Radio Station in a game refereed by Bill Freitag, former Washington-Jefferson College football star.

Gaddis I. Hendy is a new man full of vim and vigor and so eager to learn his job he works overtime. Earl A. Hoffman is now serving his third tour of duty at the Station. He's the blues crooner and champion welterweight of the crew. Joseph L. Driscoll makes things merry with his harmonica. He loves old Irish songs, but you ought to hear him sing "Show Me the Way to Go Home". Louis "Chips" Zellnar is a new man. The station's mystery man. He's been making a lot of picture frames. Why? No

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1973

Over 80

F. M. Sutton

I was born in Doddridge County in 1884, came to Pocahontas when I was five years old, and have spent around seventy of my 89 years in Pocahontas County.

I got all of my schooling on Beaver Creek, getting to the sixth grade. Mrs. Alice Brooks was my first teacher and John S. Moore was my next. Our school terms were only 3 or 4 months long. I pretty well knew my letters—my mother taught them to me out of the Pocahontas Times. Some of my folks say "Why are you so interested in that paper—you don't know everybody in Pocahontas." But I am just foolish enough to believe I do know 85 per cent of them. I still love the name Pocahontas; it may be because I am about one-third Indian. I guess the reason I love the Pocahontas hills is because I believe I have seen the top of every hill in the County. That is what made me tough; I am still tough as a pine knot—I can walk five or six miles and never catch a long breath. I sometimes look back to see if my grandson is coming.

I worked on the farm until I was grown, then went to the log woods. My first job away from home was with J. H. Buzzard on the farm and on the mail route from Marlinton to Dilley's Mill. From there I went to the log camp in the white pine woods and on the log drives to Ronceverte. I think I worked on just about every logging job but one—that was Glen Galford's job. I worked on seven different logging jobs in Greenbrier County. So I guess the old saying is right after all, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

I worked from one day to six years on these jobs. I would quit a job and go to another for fifty cents more on the week. For about 19 years we worked in the woods for \$1.25 per day. When we got up to \$1.45, we thought we had it made. We worked from 6 until 6 for that. I came to Kanawha County to work on a 33-acre farm for G. G. Smith. He handled show horses and had three hundred thousand dollars worth of purebred horses. I worked five years for him and then moved to town of St. Albans. In 1959 my wife died and then I came to Nitro and still live here at 22—31st Street East, Nitro. This is just a short sketch. I could write a book and not get started.

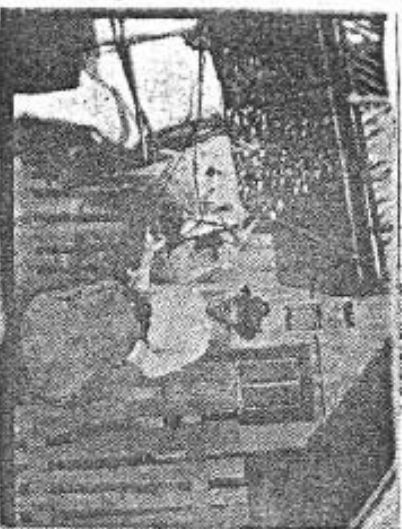
Twenty-Five Years Ago  
"The Pocahontas Times"

Five tickets on the Town ballot. Running for mayor were: J. W. Reynolds, J. M. Bear, Dr. N. R. Price and G. S. Callison on two tickets. Also a Ballot For and Against cows running at large in the Town of Marlinton.

Deaths: Mrs. Salina Beard McNeel, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

## The Seneca Trail—

The Seneca Indians were the keepers of the Warrior's Road. At first they were the standing army of the five civilized Indian nations. The term war path came from a young brave joining the Senecas and taking the war road, to demonstrate his courage and prowess. Under the treaty of 1732 between the British Crown and the Indians, this road marked the boundary between Indian lands of the west and British possessions on the east. The road extended from Seneca Lake in New York to Northern Georgia. Traces of it can be seen in the campus of Davis & Elkins College at Elkins; on the hill near the residence of Dr. Norman R. Price and near the residence of the late George Kee, at Marlinton. Also at a number of places on Droop Mountain. It came by Mingo across Gibson's Knob on Elk Mountain, down Indian Draft to Campbelltown, across Jerico Flat and down to Price Run, over to the Red House, up Kee Run to the Kee Rocks, across the flat to Buckeye, up the Bridger Mountain to Douglas McNeil's Seneca Trail Farm, through the gap where the Bridger brothers were killed by Indians. On up the mountain to the High Rocks, around the top of Cranberry and Caesar to Droop, across Droop by the way of healing spring and Bear Town down to Spice Run; over to Little Creek, and thence to White Sulphur; up the draft to Monroe County and New River. Route 219 in a general way follows the Warrior's Road and for that reason it is called the Seneca Trail.



SUE CROMER

Sue Cromer was born on Cheat Mountain, about four miles west of Cheat Bridge, where we lived in a log cabin until 1902, when we moved to Cheat Bridge where she spent the rest of her life. She was the seventh of fourteen children and in 1906 at the age of sixteen she started carrying the mail by horseback from Cheat Bridge to Durbin and back. The Post Office was then located in the Cheat Mountain Club House. She rode a side-saddle for several years then carried it by horse and buggy. It was during the time she rode horseback that she suffered frozen feet. Many of us did not know about that until her recent death.

Sue was a rugged outdoors type of person and our father, who was a surveyor and timber cruiser, frequently took her and two or three of our brothers on his trips in the mountains. One year they spent a whole summer ascending out lines on the top of Cheat Mountain, camping out at night. One younger brother was sent out for supplies every day or two. She was with them down Elk River and the Gauley Mountain area. One year Mr. Slaymaker, owner of the Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Company (later the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company), sent Dad and his crew to South Carolina to estimate timber and Sue was one of the group.

In 1923 Sue became Postmaster at Cheat Bridge, which position she held until 1949 when the Government closed the post office and made it a rural route.

She was a life-long member of the Durbin Methodist Church and, although she suffered a great deal of pain from several ailments, she was one of the most loyal members of her church. I have even known, missing only the last three Sundays of her life. She has many friends among the children in the neighborhood, as well as the grown-ups.

She was also a member of the Durbin Rehearsal Lodge and served as worthy Master twice. She had one of the most alert memories for a person her age I have ever known. She could remember when people were born, died, or married—years ago or recently.

On March 23rd she received a Birthday Greeting from the President of our United States.

—Mary B. Cromer.

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### Lewis' March

The descendants of the 1774 marchers to Point Pleasant gathered Saturday at Lewisburg but with not as much a show of force as their 1100 forerunners 200 years ago. Senator Robert Byrd and Congressman Harley Staggers honored the occasion with their presence and a memorial marker was dedicated later and unveiled by two young descendants, Virginia Lockwood Walls and John Stuart Arbuckle, at Lees Park in Lewisburg. The event, the first Bi-centennial observance in the State, was sponsored by the Greenbrier Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McNeel, Richard McNeel, Jane Price Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Heard, from Pocahontas, Rev. and Mrs. Elwood Gliner, White Sulphur, C. E. McLaughlin and Mr. and Mrs. Andy McLaughlin, Lewisburg, the Arbuckle sisters Maxwellton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dunlap, of Waynesboro, Virginia, were among those attending with Pocahontas connections.

### Dunkmore's War

Following is the roster of the men in General Andrew Lewis' Division who followed him to Point Pleasant in 1774, marching from Lewisburg. This division is one of several but it contains the names of the people who lived in what is now Pocahontas County.

This Saturday, September 14, is the day of the celebration of the event at the State Fair Grounds.

Lewis' Division, John Bailey, James Barnett, Jacob Baugh, Thomas Bell, Alexander Breckenridge, Low Brown, George Carr, William Casoy, John Delight, Duncan Cullum, Samuel Handley, Thomas Hart, Benjamin Haynes, Edmond Jennings, Andrew Kishner and father, John McKianey, Alexander McNutt, Brice Martin, Joseph Mayse (Maze), William Moore, Jacob Persinger, Andrew Reid, John Steele, Walter Stewart, John Tiplon, James Trimble, Jacob Warwick, David and William Walte, William Wilson.

John Arbuckle, William Arbuckle, John Arbuckle, John Bailey, Francis Berry, Blair, Moses Bowen, Rees Bowen, Cerroughs, Hugh Cameron, Robert Campbell, Capt. William Christian, Clay, Alexander Clendennis, Charles Clendennis, George Clendennis, Robert Clendennis, William Clendennis, Leonard Cooper, Coward, Joseph Crockett, Lieutenant Dillon, Robert Dunlap, William Ewing, William Easthorn, James Ellison, George Floyd.

Jeremiah Friel, Lieut. George Gibson, John Gilmore, John Grim, James Hamilton, Philip Hammond, John Hayes, Lieut. John Henderson, Hickman, Ellis Hughes, John Jones, Charles Kennison, Edward Kennison, Simon Kenton, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Lewis, Ensign Joseph Long, John Lyle, John McNeel, John Moore, Captain Morrow (Murry), Waller Newman, John Prior (Pryor), Alexander Reed, Lieut. William Robertson, Robison, William Saulsbury, Capt. William Sheiby, George Slaughter, Conrad Smith, William Stephen, John Stewart, Lieut. T. Tule, William Tate, Robert Thompson, John Trotter, Isaac Van Rihber, Jesse Van Hibber, John Van Hibber, Peter Van Hibber, Andrew Waggoner, James Welch and Bazalce/Wells.

## POCAHONTAS TIMES

(Page 2)

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1976

Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76

A Bicentennial Patriotic Program is being planned for the 4th of July in Marlinton.

### Bicentennial in Hillsboro

After listening to an inspiring Revolutionary War song entitled "The Battle of Trenton," Hillsboro's Bicentennial Committee began to plan a splendid program for 1976. A colorful parade, top-notch lecture series (including a session devoted to the history of Hillsboro), Bicentennial Community Picnic and an old-fashioned crafts demonstration day at the Pearl S. Buck Birthplace Museum are several of the events being planned.

For the celebration, Mrs. A. E. (Louise) McNeel and David H. Corcoran were named General Chairman and Secretary, respectively. Other chairmen and their committees are as follows: Edgar Starks-Parade Committee, Johnny B. Hill-Crafts, A. E. McNeel-Local History, Pastor and Mrs. Jack Arbuckle-dinner, Lawrence Workman-Clean-up, fix-up, and David H. Corcoran-Publicity and Lecture Series.

According to Corcoran, the Bicentennial presents a rare opportunity for uniting the people of Hillsboro. "We can grow closer," he said, "by discovering together and identifying with our rich history." Concurring, Edgar Starks said: "Our committee invites the people and clubs to participate in order to make 1976 our greatest year yet." Louise McNeel announced that Mayor Johnny Kinnison and the Town Council were also supporting the project. The Mayor is said to be "enthusiastic" about the prospect of Hillsboro being named as a "Bicentennial City."

The first planning meeting was held on last Monday night February 23 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McNeel. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

To volunteer for service on a committee, or for further information contact either Louise McNeel at 653-4814 or David H. Corcoran at 653-4430, or anyone of the committee chairmen listed above.

**Edgar H. Williams**

Edgar H. Williams, 86, of Marlinton, died Thursday, January 21, 1971, in a Summersville nursing home following a long illness.

Born October 18, 1884, he was a son of the late Dr. Richard and Hannah Sharp Williams.

Mr. Williams was engaged in lumber business for over 50 years and served as president of Marlinton Lumber Company and Williams and Pifer Lumber Company.

He was a former director of Pendleton County Bank at Franklin and was an honorary director of the First National Bank in Marlinton.

He was formerly a distributor of Conoco Oil and Ashland Oil companies. He also has served as manager and president of the Pocahontas County Fair, president of the Pocahontas Telephone Company, president of the Pocahontas Furniture Company, and a former merchant, and engaged in farming for over fifty years.

Preceding him in death were two sisters, Mrs. Lena Poage and Mrs. Molly Johnson, and one brother, Dennis Williams.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Rosa Poage Williams; two daughters, Mrs. Thelma Weber, of Tallahassee, Florida, and Mrs. Grace Virginia Sharpenberg, of Wheeling; one son, Moffett Williams, of Marlinton; one half sister, Mrs. Mammie Pifer, of Huntington, and five grandchildren, Roger and Richard Williams, Ann, Paul and Thomas Sharpenberg.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Don Wood, with burial in the Mountain View Cemetery.

NOTE: DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS  
WAS FIRST PERSON BURIED IN  
MT. VIEW CEMETERY, MARLINTON,  
W.Va.





**History of Knapps Creek  
Community  
Consisting of "The Hills,"  
Frost, Knapp's Creek, and  
Minnehaha Neighborhoods  
Written by Enid Harper,  
In 1924**

In the eastern part of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, is Knapps Creek which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains about five miles above Frost. Its two branches unite at Frost from which place it continues to flow along the base of the mountains to the place where it empties into the Greenbrier River at Marlinton, a distance of almost twenty miles from Frost. The East fork of the creek is fed by a stream which comes forth out of the rugged mountain side near Paddys Knob, a peak with an elevation of 4450 feet.

One of the principal tributaries of Knapps Creek of

the Minnehaha neighborhood is Douthards Creek which carries with it the waters of Cochrans and Laurel Creeks. At Huntersville Knapps Creek receives two other streams, Browns Creek from one side and Cummings Creek from the other.

Springs.—Along the valley are numerous limestone springs, the waters of which are cold, an indication of purity. These help to make the creek larger. The first of them is a bold spring gushing out from under a hill near the fine home of S. Gibson. Further down the valley we find the stream called Hill Run near I.B. Moore's which receives water from a number of springs within a half mile. Next is the Mill Run at D.W. Dever's flowing through his farm where fine cattle graze. From here we go on to W. G. Ruckman's

where there is another stream of about equal volume. The source of it is also a magnificent never-failing stream.

Last but not least is the famous Minnehaha Spring on the Lockridge property. The crystal water of this spring is of a healing and medical nature. It has been shipped to various parts of the country.

Origin of Names.—"The Hills" is the hilly region on the northwest of the valley. These are very productive lands and are excellent for fruit and grazing. They were at one time heavily timbered but now only small tracts remain uncut.

The creek from which our good community takes its name was known as Ewings Creek in the earliest land papers but was soon changed to Knapps Creek in honor of a man by the name of Knapp who came into the

valley from Virginia prior to 1749. His report of this country probably led Marlin and Sewell to make explorations in the Greenbrier Valley. At first the name of the creek was spelled N-a-p-s, later it was changed to K-n-a-p-p-s.

While here Knapp lived in a cabin on the west side of the creek about opposite the place where Mrs. P.L. Cleek now resides. It is not definitely known what became of him.

Indians.—There are evidences that the Indians once roamed through the thick forests which covered what is now our beautiful section of country. Pieces of flint have been found by our citizens which were no doubt used by the Red Race. There was an Indian burial ground on a flat above the road a short distance up the valley from I.B. Moore's dwelling. Indications were to the older people that several Indians had been buried here. It has been said that a few relics were found in later years when some excavations were made.

Early Settlers.—Michael Dougherty, a native of Ireland, settled in our valley near where W. G. Ruckman lives about the year of 1770. He was one of the first to occupy the Knapps Creek Region.

The same year Moses Moore of Virginia, came to Knapps Creek. It is interesting to note that he bought the land extending from J. L. Herold's to D. W. Dever's for the consideration of two steel bear traps and two pounds of English sterling. One of the

(Continued from former page)

traps is in the possession of I. B. Moore at this writing. The original cabin of Moses Moore was built on land now owned by Mrs. Myrta Moore.

Mr. Moore was fond of hunting and would frequently spend several days in the region of the Upper Greenbrier searching for game. One Sunday morning while sitting at his camp reading the Bible he was surrounded and captured by five or six Indians who compelled him to march to Ohio with them but through his cunningness he managed to escape and return to what is now Pocahontas county.

It is believed that the pioneer, Felix Grimes and his wife selected a site for a home in the Hills near the Mt. Zion Church at a date preceding 1800.

Old records show that John Sharp, Sr., Christopher Herold, Henry Harpe, and John Dilley settled in our community between the years of 1800 and 1825 inclusive. We should also mention that Lanty Lockridge and Michael Cleek came to the valley early in the nineteenth century.

It was a task for the pioneers to clear the forest and build their homes with the poor equipment they had. They worked with a shop made pool axe. In places the thickets of white thorn and wild crab was almost impenetrable. When a primitive forest of white pine, sugar maple, and other trees of large size

was cut, a log-rolling was soon in order and they were burned. Bears and wolves were numerous and sheep had to be penned near by the house to protect them.

Land.—Any of these hardy pioneers were grant-

ed land by James Monroe, John Tyler, and other governors of Virginia between the years of 1800 and 1825. Some of them made difficult trips to Richmond in order that the title for the land where they settled might be made good. The value of the land was small in comparison with the cost per acre now. Old land grants show that one conveyance of land was made as late as 1857 at a little more than one cent per acre. This was a tract of timber land containing 11,000 acres in the Alleghany Mountains which extended over to Back Creek. The sum paid for it only sixty-seven years ago was \$150. Since that time it has been sold and re-sold and millions of feet of valuable timber has been cut on it.

Making of a Rifle.—At one time a man by the name of Evick lived in what is known as the Evick Hollow near Grover Moore's. He manufactured the Evick Rifle which was a

(Continued on next page)

Continued from former page  
famous gun in its day. We are told that one of these guns may be seen at The Pocahontas Times Office. There may be some other hollows along the mountain that received names from men who were not permanent settlers.

**Timber and Saw Mills.**—A fine lot of white pine timber stood along the foot of the Alleghany. Nearly all the good trees that grew on the level were destroyed because the settlers needed improved land more than timber. A number of sugar groves were left for the purpose of making maple sugar and molasses.

The mountain timber has been going on the market since 1890. The white pine was cut first. The logs were peeled and floated down Knapps creek and the Greenbrier River to Roncoveva where they were manufactured by the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company.

Capt. A. E. Smith and James Whiting, who did business under the firm name of Smith and Whiting, had ten million feet of white pine cut each year for a period of six or seven years.

At that time the hardwood seemed to be of little value. During the past fifteen or twenty years it has been cut rapidly, perhaps as much as one hundred and fifty to two hundred million feet have been taken from Knapps Creek and Douthards Creek and some valuable tracts are still standing.

The first saw mills to dot this section were the up and down mills run by water power. If we are rightly informed, there were three of these; one owned and operated by the Moore's at a point about opposite the Moore school house, one was on the Lockridge farm where Douthards creek unites with Knapps creek, and the third mill was built by Henry Harper and operated by him and his son Samuel, for a number of years. This last mill continued sawing until about 1890 and was the last mill of its kind to be operated in the community. Sometime during the eighties P.M. Harper sawed lumber on this mill to build his house

with the grist mill Mr. Harper had a sawmill which has already been mentioned; a tan yard; and one of the old fashioned tilt-hammer blacksmith shops. The tilt-hammer was run by waterpower. The mill for grinding grain crushed the kernels between two large revolving stones which were brought from Rockbridge County, Virginia. It was not used longer than 1896.

A mill of later years was the one built by Wellington G. Ruckman on the same stream where Michael Daugherty had the first one. Mr. Ruckman did grinding on this mill for a period of eleven years, discontinuing the industry probably twelve or fifteen years ago.

**The Civil War.**—No battles of the Civil War were fought on the territory embraced within the Knapps Creek Community—but brave men who have lived here were in the service. Some were valiant soldiers of the Federal Army while others joined the ranks of the Confederacy. Squads of Yankees frequently passed through this section and General Averill, a Union Commander, with his army, camped one night at Frost, marching on the next day to Huntersville.

**Establishment of Post Offices.**—A postoffice was established at the village of Frost in 1853. Francis Dever was the first postmaster. In conversing with the oldest person in the community, Mrs. Ellen Buzzard, who was ninety-nine years of age on June 23, 1924, she says she does not remember how the name originated, but the presumption is that the name Frost was given to the office on account of the high altitude. Early storekeepers were Francis Dever, Stuart Wade, Samuel Gibson, and J. B. Hannah.

Before "Uncle Sam" favored the people with a Rural Free Delivery Route there was a post office on Knapps Creek near the Mt. Carmel and Westminster Churches known as Sunset. Someone suggested this

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69A

where Mrs. E. A. Pritchard now lives.

The first circular saw mill in this neighborhood was brought here from Augusta county, Virginia, for Wise Herold and I. B. Moore. Many people visited the new mill to observe its working.

Grist Mills.—The first mill to grind grain was the one owned by Michael Daugherty on the Mill Run where he settled. Peter Lightner, who was a well known citizen here in 1855, had a mill on the run at D. W. Dever's. Joseph Sharp, a pioneer of Frost, had a where A. A. Sharp now resides, one-half mile from the village.

Henry Harper also had a grist mill which ground wheat, corn and buckwheat. It was located on the farm owned by Harmon Shinaberry. In connection

(Continued)

name because there was an office directly east of here in Bath County, Virginia, by the name of Sunrise.

Another postoffice which was not established till later years was called Driscol, and derived its name from Col. John Driscol who had much timber cut in this region. D. B. McElwee was the postmaster at Driscol for a number of years. In 1914, largely through the efforts of our highly esteemed physician, Dr. J. B. Lockridge, deceased, a nice hotel was built for the accommodation of tourists and all those seeking a pleasant summer resort surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The next year the Allegheny Club House was built. It is also a magnificent building, well located on a hill overlooking Knapps Valley. When these improvements were made the name of the place was changed from Driscol to Minnehaha Springs, an Indian name signifying "Laughing Water."

When mail was first carried to the early established offices it was only brought on Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the early mail routes was Huntersville to Mill Gap in Virginia.

Roads—The people were very much handicapped in their efforts to travel. Like Daniel Boone when he went to Kentucky they had to make the roads when they came to the country. The first known road leading from what is now Virginia into the Knapps Creek Valley came across the Allegheny Mountains just opposite the old Harper Mill. We find from the old land grants made by governors of Virginia where corners were called for on this road which was then known as Knapp's Spur, or the Spur Road. This name was likely given it because it was the road traveled by Mr. Knapp who will always be honored by the valley that has been named for him.

While road is now only a pathway and but little traveled in this age of automobiles it shows evidence of having been dug or graded in a few places where it leads up a ridge on each side of the mountain. For years the people of Back Creek used it in coming horseback to the

Harper Mill bringing their grain to be ground.

The first wagon brought to Pocahontas County was brought over Knapp's Spur Road and was taken up the hollow where Westminster Church now stands and which was known as Ervine Hollow at that time, and on to Clover Lick where it was used.

As the valley improved and fields fenced the road was kept on the Allegheny side the greater part of the way. On account of the shade and ice there in winter parts of it were changed from time to time until the entire road was made on the opposite side

of the valley. The last change was made about forty years ago by two colored men, Jacob Kernel and Andrew Daughterty of Frost.

The State re-graded the road in 1923, making it much wider to accommodate the increased traffic.

Churches—In 1833 Mt. Zion Church in "The Hills" was built. It is a log structure but has been materially repaired and is still used for a house of worship. Previous to the erection of Mt. Vernon Church the people of Upper Knapps Creek attended services at Mt. Zion. Many of them went horseback across the country by the

way of the Mill Run at I. B. Moore's.

Mt. Vernon Church was erected in 1856. A noticeable feature of this building is the good quality of the lumber used. Scarcely a defective spot can be seen in the ceiling. John McElwee and son did the carpenter work. All the lumber was planed by hand at the shop on the land owned by Moses Moore who was a noted Christian character.

Trinity M. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1888. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. T. Price of Marlinton. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Niece of Monroe County. His text was taken from Galatians, sixth chapter and second verse: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Rev. George Spencer was the pastor in charge. Other ministers present were Wm. and O. B. Sharp, both natives of Frost.

New Hope Lutheran at Minnehaha was built in 1893 through efforts of Henry White, Sr., and his family who came to Douthards Creek in 1876. Before building the church they had occasional services by Lutheran pastors in their homes, in nearby churches, and in schoolhouses. For some years after the building of the church the congregation was supplied by the ministers from the South Branch Charge of Highland County, Virginia. Later it had a pastor of its own, but at the present time it is again supplied by an occasional visiting pastor. During all this time there has been a Sunday School in progress and to the present time the little band of Lutherans have been loyal to the church of their choice.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was built in 1903, Rev. G. W. Nickell was pastor. A few years after the church was completed, probably in 1908, the first Huntersville District Sunday School Convention was held in it with W. A. G. Sharp, President, and J. C. Harper, Secretary. In 1923 the first county convention to be held in Huntersville District convened here.

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church South was dedicated October 1, 1905, Rev. H. L. Hout, of Roanoke, Virginia, preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. J. D. Pope was pastor in charge.

While digging for the foundation of this church the workmen found some pewter spoons, and other articles which were no doubt at one time the property of William Moore and wife who came here about 1780 and built a home on the bank where the church stands. They were not relatives of other Moores of the county. They lived and died at this home and were buried on the east side of the creek just below the grove of pine trees near the line, separating the land owned by Mrs. E. A. Pritchard and G. M. Sharp.

Schools—We do not boast of any high school in our community at this writing for reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of

(Continued to another page)

Continued

the log schoolhouse.

We are unable to say when the first school was taught in Frost. A person now living tells us of one being taught there in an old store building before the Civil War. At some later period a one room schoolhouse was built near the location of the present two-roomed house. This was abandoned in 1912 and a modern schoolhouse was erected. In 1923 it was found to be too small to accommodate the pupils who should attend and an additional room was added.

When the Civil War began school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of the late George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hively's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on the hill not far from J. A. Cleeks. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore in the year of 1896 and 1897. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building in which school is taught now, was located on the site of the old one.

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1975

Continued.

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taught here was by Enoch H. Moore in the year of 1896 and 1897. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building in which school is taught now, was located on the site of the old one.

The Moore schoolhouse first stood on the east side of the creek at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, a short distance above Coe Beverage's, as the road was there at that time. Later, after the road was changed the schoolhouse of this sub-district was built further up the valley above C. D. Newman's. When it was decided that this structure could not be used any longer the house in which school is taught at this time was built.

The first school taught at Cove Hill near Frost was approximately in 1894 by J. M. Barnett.

Douthards Creek schoolhouse was built in 1910. It has also been used for preaching services and Sunday School.

A one-room building was first at Minnehaha Springs.

It was probably erected twenty-five years ago. The two-roomed building was put up in 1915. W. L. Herold was the contractor.

**Homes**—The pioneer homes have mostly been replaced by new modern buildings. A telephone line reaches nearly every one. Many of the houses have been provided with water system and light plants.

The only brick residence in the valley is the one where I. B. Moore dwells. Mr. Moore's father had this house built. The man who had the contract burned the brick and did all the work for the consideration of two sorrel horses. The home has been well preserved to this day.

**Conclusion**—In conclusion I wish to say that Knapp's Creek Community has furnished to the world ministers, college professors, a judge, doctors, lawyers, civil engineers, teachers and people of many professions. Seven teachers have come from Douthard's Creek School alone since 1910.

We are all very much indebted to Rev. Wm. T. Price for the history he recorded and left us. It is to be hoped that the people of each neighborhood will follow his example and keep a record of future events in a more accurate manner than they have in the days past.



Note: This page should be added to Page 71.  
in Vol. I, Part is overprinted.



More about the boy in the snow. We talked Monday to him—Denver Arbogast, now living in Durbin and working for Howes Leather Company.

He is married to the former Virginia Ryder and they have a daughter, Bonnie, who is Mrs. Franklin Curry, of Warren, Ohio.

He was a 12 year old boy and living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dixie Arbogast, in the upper end of the Sinks in northern Pocahontas. (His parents now live at Durbin).

It was February 25, 1935. There was a blizzard and the whole family—there were seven children then—was sick with the flu and/or measles. A baby was due to be born.

Denver started for Durbin and waded snow up to his waist. It took him 5 or 6 hours to get to Dr. A. E. Burner, in Durbin, and the good doctor went back with him. They went part of the way by car, walked part of the way, and rode a horse part of the way. The CCC boys at Camp Thornwood helped open the road for them. Dr. Burner got there to doctor the family and deliver a son, Henry. The Dixie Arbogasts have a total of 14 children.

The neighboring folk and the CCC boys got it all together and sent the story to the famous radio program, "We, the People," and in about a week Denver was off to New York. Olet Mullenax took him to Roncerverte to catch the train and Denver went off by himself to New York City as the guest of the Philip Morris Company.

**POCAHONTAS TIMES**

(Page 2)

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

**THURSDAY, MAR. 4, 1976**

**Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76**

The Cass Railroad  
The Cass Scenic Railroad isn't a new or young track. It's well past retirement age.

The year of 1901 the C & O line came into Cass. Immediately the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. began lumbering at Cass.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. started the track up Leatherbark Creek in 1902. After the railroad reached over the mountain top and on to Spruce it branched out in two directions, then it grew very big.

There was a time when the railroad, which is now the Cass Scenic Railroad, was under the name GC & E. The letters stood for Greenbrier; Cheat and Elk. Those were the areas served by it.

This railroad company had three of the biggest engines, of their kind, ever built. The newest one, #14 was sold to Western Maryland Railroad to be used as a helper on Thomas Mountain north of Elkins. The engineer, Guy Stanley, was sold along with the locomotive.

From the top of the mountain the track extends toward Bald Knob. This section of the railroad was built by the Mower Lumber Company.

During the second World War the Mower Lumber Company bought a small Shay engine from the Birch Valley Lumber Company at Tioga. Frank (Young Piney) Williams was sent to Tioga to prepare the locomotive for the trip to Cass by way of Western Maryland and Spruce.

The Cass shop had some of the best mechanics. They restored the Tioga locomotive to like new shape. It served the Mower Lumber Company well as long as they needed it. Walter Good, a veteran at the throttle, was the engineer.

The Cass Scenic Railroad has an interesting history, as has the Town of Cass. The railroad, the Town of Cass, and their history should be preserved.

B. Nelson  
Phoenix, Arizona

## Golden Wedding Anniversary

(From "50 Years Ago" Column  
of the Highland Recorder, of  
May 31, 1956.)

### PRICE - MILLIGAN

A very beautiful wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr and Mrs. J. W. Milligan, on Camden Avenue, Tuesday, May 22, 1906, at 8 o'clock, when Calvin W. Price and Miss Mabel Milligan were united in marriage by Rev. William T. Price, the father of the groom.

(The Recorder wishes our distinguished fellow-editor and his good companion hearty felicitations on the occasion of their golden anniversary. May you have many more.)

Mr. Calvin W. Price mentioned above was one of those mentioned on the cover page as being so much help to youngsters, besides being a Scout Master with "G.D." he was one to give advise in many ways. Us youngsters could always depend on a few dimes once a week just by stopping at the Times Office and folding the papers for delivery to the Post office after wrapping. He knew just where the fish were being caught and kind of bait to use. He would have Mr. L.O. Simmons, who worked on the papers to show his muscles - he being a large strong man from handling the heavy frames of type used for one page of the paper.

Mr. Price often had the hand bills that were printed for the many and various sales, shows, church affairs and other special events that took place before the paper came out. So much could be said about this one man that would fill many books. He was respected, loved and remembered by all who came in contact with him.

Another man mentioned above that I came to know quite well was Mr. J.W. Milligan, who had a planing and wood working mill about where the Clifton Forge Wholesale Grocery later stood - above the ice plant.

Mr. Price had taught me to save items from the paper about my family and also to collect history books. by the time I became a mid-teenager my collection was more than would stack in my room so Mr. Price suggested I build a shelf or shelves for a growing library. I measured what I thought I needed in the line of boards and set out for the planing mill. When Mr. Milligan found out what they were for he suggested that he help me measure and cut out the boards as I knew that was beyond me. Mr. Milligan even cut the boards, planed and beveled them - curved the sides so the top shelf would be used for books or pictures. When asked how much I owed him, he said 'Well that will come to \$1.65.' He even told me to stop at Richardsons hardware store and obtain the correct size nails for a neat job.

From that time on I always had a great respect for Mr. Milligan, even if he frowned on youngsters hanging around his shop smoking.



POCAHONTAS COUNTY BICENTENNIAL

"THE POCAHONTAS TIMES"

Vol. 11

- 1 St. Book for writer.
- 2nd. Book for Editor Times.
- 3rd. Book for P.C.H.S.
- 4th. Book for Neade Waugh's  
Family collection.

This section started April 1, 1976.

Glen L. Vaughan  
Lt. U.S.M. (Ret).  
400 Melvin Avenue  
Annapolis, Md.  
21401

## POCAHONTAS COUNTY

East and Center of the Allegheny  
Front of the Appalachian Range.

The Virginia Colony founded Jamestown in April, 1607 - soon the early settlers imported slaves and indentured servants from Europe - and the Commonwealth expanded in all directions. Captain John Smith hired as military leader of the small force for protection - was caught by Chief Powhatan - ordered executed to protect the Indian lands - an Indian princess - Pocahontas - saved his life and set him free.

Other colonies organized in the new world and the Chartered Virginia colony was hemmed between North Carolina and Maryland's Patomac river - however Virginia's Western border extended to the South seas.

About a hundred years soon passed and all colonies grew and the English Governor ordered there should be no expansion beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. However between 1700-1752 many expeditions ventured West - made trades with the Iroquois - Mingos - Delawares - Shawnee's and Senecas. The famous Seneca Trail ran the entire length of what is now Pocahontas County. These large tracks of lands-purchased tracks -- various claims and charters were looked on as good business by most of the Cavaliers of the low lands of Eastern Virginia.

Soon word reached Williamsburg that the French in Canada were doing likewise and had large options of lands considered Virginia's. This news from the Northwest worried the Governor that the encroachment by the French would endanger his Eastern border that in September 1753 he dispatched young George Washington of the Virginia Militia with a letter with information their claims were not valid even if La Salle had discovered the Ohio valley. (a). Washington hired a Frenchman at Winchester, Va. as an interpreter, then two young guides at Mill Creek, the present site of Cumberland, Md. to take his party to the present site of Pittsburgh. (a). According to Washington's Journal he returned early in 1754 with the French plan of settlement of the disputed territory.

In 1758 when Princess Augusta married Prince Frederick - Orange Co. Va. was divided - upper half named Prince Frederick County - lower half called Augusta County and land beyond that - District of West Augusta. (b).

(a). One of the young guides hired by Washington at Mills Creek was a young man, John MacGuire, whose three grandchildren married into the Scotch-Irish Waugh clan. Ann MacGuire married Samuel Waugh, her sister Rebecca married James Waugh 2nd. There is no record of John MacGuire except that he was in the war of 1812 and did not return.

(b). Washington praised West Augusta at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War when informed that troops were leaving camp so fast that soon there would be no one 'Left!'; Washington replied "Just leave me a banner to place on the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me enough Frontiersmen to lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free".

Pocahontas of the Allegheny Front  
in the Old Dominion, of the Appalachian Range.

During the mid 1750's the Scotch-Irish came through Philadelphia - traveled West and down the valleys of this beautiful country - because the Cavaliers of the low lands owned all the good land which they had by this time over cultivated by planting same crops year after year - the Scotch-Irish frontiers or backwoodsmen against all orders from Williamsburg crossed the mountains - entered the beautiful Alleghenys - set up homesites or tomahawk rights. During the 1760's the Indians forced them out but they came back during the 1768's to stay.

This time they came to stay - bringing their wives and children along. Their wives carried their bibles, seeds, cuttings from plants and flowers.

The Appalachian Range runs over a thousand miles NE-SW inland from all the colonies. However the Allegheny range covers mostly the entire border of Western Virginia. The East and Center of the Allegheny front forms the Eastern boundary of the Greenbrier valley and river.

Most early settlers traveled the Wilderness road through the valley of Virginia from Harpers Ferry to Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. Some went through Greenbrier or Randolph counties. However a few hardy people moved into the Greenbrier valley - saw the beautiful land and settled between the head of Greenbrier river and Kanicks valley.

Meanwhile - new counties sprung up - built county seats - started new government's and county boundaries etc. This land was in the center of the Allegheny Front. By 1821 the need for a new county was necessary so parts of Greenbrier, Randolph, Bath etc., was divided into 943 square mile areas and established the county seat at Huntersville on Knapps Creek, true most of the settlers were mountaineers and free men, so remembering the Indian maiden at Jamestown they named their county POCAHONTAS. Many of the settlers had some Indian blood and the name was correct.

The counties largest river - the Greenbrier - was pure green water and drained the entire valley located in Pocahontas county. This river joins the worlds oldest river near Talbot - the New, and together they form the Kanawha. Pocahontas is the Mother or beginning of all the rivers of Western Virginia and has the highest average Altitude of all the present West Virginia's fiftyfive counties.

West Virginia became a state when Virginia left the Union in 1861 and her application for statehood was accepted on June 20, 1863. This became final in 1912 when Chief Justice Hughes ruled that the new state owed Virginia \$14,562,000.00 for improvements before 1861. These Bonds were paid in full on July 1, 1939.

However in Philadelphia on October 10, 1780, the Continental Congress approved the "Articles of Confederation", which meant that all the thirteen original colonies should abandon their western claims West and North of the Ohio river. George Morgan then prophesied that 'All the country West of Allegheny Mountain will ~~be~~ probably be put under the United States and Virginia limited to the waters which fall into the Atlantic ocean. If Thomas Jefferson had voted yes West Virginia would have been the fifteenth state.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY  
in  
WEST VIRGINIA

When Virginia seceded from the Union on April 17, 1861, residents of the state were ready and willing to set up their own government. In Theodore F. Lang's book 'Loyal West Virginia's', 1861-1865, 382 pages printed in Baltimore, Md. 1895, the counties west of the mountains had for over thirty years or since 1829 had several open conventions and resolutions towards statehood. The vote on secession by delegates from Western Virginia was over ninety percent against leaving the Union. The National Government in Washington tried to have all counties south of the Potomac down to Fredericksburg included in the new state, but the mountaineers wanted only what they could protect - however I believe the Eastern Panhandle was added by big business as the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. was using Martinsburg as its big Eastern headquarters - thus it became part of the state of West Virginia.

Virginia was readmitted to the Union on January 26, 1870. However West Virginia members in Congress were paid certain amounts by the Mother state to protect their rights and exchange of wounded and sick soldiers during the War.

Being Frontiers or backwoodsmen and a strong belief in being free it was decided at their last convention that the states motto be, "MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI". Every West Virginian should not have to be told its translation.

Back to Pocahontas county - with all its state and national parks - 31,848 acres divided into five Forests and Parks - of which Watoga is a model for the entire state.

The county produced many men for its size in all the wars our country ever fought - from Gen. Lewis's troops at the Point to present times. James Waugh the first fought and was wounded on Sept. 11, 1777, at Chads ford on the Brandywine under the Marquis de la Lafayette - Lafayette was also wounded in this battle and although he lost the battle he was advanced to Major General when only twenty years old. Note: On Lafayette's last visit to the United States and being made a citizen of this country he returned to France in 1828. Also on this ship was a great man from just over the mountains at Lexington, Va. was a young midshipman - Mathew Fontaine Maury - later a Commodore in the Confederate Navy and the man that organized and started the United States Hydrographic Office in Washington.

Another visitor to our county was a young country boy from over Parkersburg way whose Father died when he was two years old. His Mother remarried and moved to Monroe county. While a young teenage boy Jackson walked the Seneca trail to Union to place flowers on his Mothers grave. After West Point Jackson became a hero in the Mexican war but cast his lot with the Confederacy. Laura Jackson Arnold, 'Stonewalls' sister remained loyal to the Union and to this day her grave in Buchannon is decorated every Memorial Day.

\* U.S.S. BRANDYWINE



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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, APR. 29, 1976

### Early Settlers

Sam Hill has compiled the following list of the early settlers of Pocahontas County from the pages of Rev. W. T. Price's book, "Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County." The page number follows each name.

Adam Arbogast, 122; William Auldridge, 368; Col. John Baxter, 50; Henry Baker, 463; John Beard, 548; Josiah Beard, 343; John Bradshaw, 505; James & John Bridger, 558; David Bright, 542; Joseph Brown, 363; John Bruffey, 117; Joshua Buckley, 211; John Burgess, 351; Abram Burner, 426; Reuben Bussard, 538; Valentine Cackley, 197; James Callison, 435; Lewis Cannan, 565; Michael Cleek, 379; William Clendenin, 155; John Cochran, 155; Thomas Cochran, 422; John Collins, 412; John Conrad, 397; Joseph & Andrew Crouch, 565; Michael Daugherty, 400; Henry Dille, 298; Charles Lawrence and Thomas Drinnon, 459; Abram Duffield, 451; William Edmiston, 439; John Ewing, 612; John Flemmens, 274; Jeremiah Friel, 175; Thomas Galford, 269; Robert Gay, 128; David Gibson, 195; Felix Grimes, 188; David Hannah, 219; Richard Hill, 116; William Higgins, 273; Ellis Hughes, 108; Peter Ingram, 273; David James, 347; John Jordan, 500; George Kee, 292; Daniel Kerr, 376; Charles & Jacob Kinnison, 149; James Lackey, 567; Peter Lightner, 180; Jacob Marlin, 105; Timothy McCarty, 404; Dan McCollam, 229; John McNeel, 135; Thomas McNeil, 381; John Moore, 289; William Moore, 355; Levi Moore, 284; Moses Moore, 108.

William Nottingham, 526; William Poage, 513; Frank Riffle, 567; Stephen Sewell, 104; Jacob Seybert, 140; John Sharp, 213; William Sharp, 331; John Slaven, 144; John Smith, 302; James Tallman, 486; John Warwick, 428; Jacob Warwick, 234; John Webb, 416.

John & William White, 565; Alexander Waddell, 479; Ralph & Stephen Wanless, 455; James Waugh, 336; Samuel Waugh, 338; John Yeager, 442; William Young, 306.

The Pocahontas County Historical Society is hoping to locate the sites of the homes of as many of these and other early Pocahontas County pioneers as possible. Then it is hoped to mark these sites with a suitable marker as one of the County's Bicentennial projects. We hope that the descendants of these pioneers will take an active interest in this project.

If you have any information as to the location of these homes, please send it to Sam Hill, Hillpoint, Hillsboro, W. Va. 24946.

#### THE LAST VISIT

'twas a cold and blustery Fall day in November 1963 when I made what turned out to be my last visit with "G.D.", on his farm below Buckeye, as on all my trip's home these visits were a must.

A gentle "Come in", answered my knock - when entering "G.D.", started to stand until I spoke - recognizing my voice with a warm 'come in - have a chair'.

Then I realized that he was almost blind. I sat in a rocking chair near him close to the fireplace. Soon the topics of the day were past and we settled down to talk and rock. There were many periods of silence as we reached far back in our minds to recall places both had visited and had memories of.

Now and again the logs in the fireplace would drop a burnt ember sending sparks up the chimney as though to prove something in the room was alive.

Two old sailors - the teacher and his retired grade school student. We spoke of flying fish - porpoise playing tag around the bow at eighteen knots. Storms and calms - Northern Lights - Sunsets on the equator - Pizarro's glass coffin in Lima, Peru, the Pampas of Argentina. Ships stores - tar and caulking hemp - belaying pins and marlin spikes - Jacobs ladder and the crows nest - flag hoists and yardarms - two block then execute.

Some thousands of miles West and we were in the South Pacific working our way North on the Asia coast and experiences on the China station. Crossing equator - King Neptune and Davy Jones Locker - becoming a shellback. More silence and then we moved from coal to oil burning ships - ships with composite hulls - steel covered with wood which was then covered with copper to retard fouling - barnacles and sea moss.

We had gunnery exercises off the West coast of Mexico and visits on the U.S. West coast - ships with mangers on berth decks to clean chain as anchor was being weighed.

Out of nowhere "G.D.", said, its a long way from the Fo'c'sle to midships - to an officers stateroom aft - but you made it without college - must have been some hard work and study. Maury's charts and Knights navigational aids and seamanship. I can recall few students I have known that could equal your record. I stammered my thanks and said work and mork work - yes studies too.

I put a small log on the fire while we just rocked - going back home soon - tomorrow I answered and the hour is late and must be going. "Always nice to have you drop in Vaughan - come back soon". - we shook hands - no goodbye's or farwell's. We had sailed the Worlds oceans several years in the space of a handfull of minutes.

As I walked down to my car little did I know that this would be our last visit. When I heard of his passing I prayed that a gentle breeze would come off the mountains to the West and carry his spirit across the seas to the Highlands.

"G.D". died Sunday March 22, 1964.

#### "TAPS"

Taps: There it sounds with its quivering note,  
Like a voice full of tears, or a sob in the throat-  
That saddest, and sweetest, most beautiful call;  
How its notes hold the music, in rise and in fall.

Whenever I hear it I think of the day  
When for me they shall sound it-and I far away-  
And I pray that they'll say, "he has fought a good fight,"  
As the Trumpeter's bugle is saying Good Night.

By: Midshipman Wm. N. Porter, Deceased.

In our town there were many men that made a lasting impression on our young lives. One such person was Mr. S.N. Hench, Every summer he always put several boys on jobs at the tannery, Hunter Bean, Hubert Slaven, a boy from Greenbrier Hill - do not know his name. We became good friends and after over a year after I had left school, Mr. Hench and my stepfather worked me into a foreman's job. Along with Jim Biggs of the Beam House, Albert Moore of the scrub house, Mr. Simmons of the rolling room, Mr. Camper, outside foreman., I was made foreman of the Yard and Rockers - a job I held for almost two years. In fact Mr. Cross the Traveling Superintendent and Mr. Hench wanted me to go to Clark School in Brooklyn N.Y. and study tanning. However I turned them down and soon joined the Navy.

While on duty in Annapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Mary McClintic Hench visited me several times on a stop over from New York to Roncervert. Other times Mr. Hench while passing through Washington on Sundays would call and I would spend the day with him - usually by going to church.

Another man not to be forgotten during these times was the Rev. Sidney Goodwin, the colored minister on Greenbrier hill. Here was a very patient and understanding man with lots of the Lord's wisdom. We often had our lunch on the river bank behind the tannery and while he talked I would listen- thats the only way to learn something thats a little foreign from you and on the other side. Many a summer's day there would be hugh crouds gathered above the coal tipple to watch the faithful be baptised by total emersion according to their christian and demoniation faith. The good Rev. is gone now - God rest his soul.

Of course We had our special sources of information and that depended in where we were going camping - if up the river on the evening train, we would contact Mr. C.J. Richardson, my sunday school teacher and Mr. Harris the station Master - they would see that our gear was loaded in the baggage car and the train would stop just at our camp site, which would give us time to set up for the night as there would be only a couple hours of light.

If going over to Tea Creek or the Upper reaches of Williams river we would seek the advise of Mr. Clawson McNeel, or Mr. Ed. or Theo. Moore. WE would leave Marlinton early in the morning - up stony creek - stop off at Baxters store at Onoto - ten cents would get you a box of Uneda buscits and a can of saradines, a short rest then up the creek and across the saddle on the left - down and old railroad track and soon williams river - up about two miles and make camp. we used the same procedure here as at a camp out at Brown Yeagers swimming hole. Gather plenty firewood and one person must stay awake all night - in turns.

Now all that land is posted and no more can small boys wonder through the forest and cut young trees- build lean toos - or cabins. These memories are stored back in the depths of my mind and will never be unlodged - just recalled - as I have over a thousand times in the past forty years, a shame that so many moments lived then cannot be experienced by the young people of today - especially those mountain boys - born in the valleys and hallows of Green-Brier Valley in Pocahontas County.

Many years ago in far away Poland there was born a young baby who was given the name Frederic Francois Chopin, 1810-49. Chopin became one of the worlds greatest pianist and composer. Although he traveled much of his young life '39 years' through Europe, spending most of his life in France. All of Chopin's works and recitals - every where - the inter depths of the Polish country and soul was in his music. Once when asked how he accomplished this he said that as a young boy studying his music that Poland was so much a part of him that he could not part from his country - so he obtained a small urn - filled it with Polish soil and carried with him always - he never gave a concert nor composed a sheet of music without that Urn being in the room in his sight.

Like Chopin and his Urn us mountain boys have thousands of events about our childhood stored way back in the memories of our minds - and they are used too. Over a thousand times I have brought - and rather subconsciously - to the front of my mind.

After taking the Marines to Iceland in the summer of 1941 - then North Africa in late 1942 - from there straight to the South Pacific and Guadalcanal for month on month escorting Marines up through the New Hebrides - Vila Efate - Espirito Santo - Isabela Island then left into bloody Guadalcanal. After watch on watch off during this time we thought the peak had been reached but there was the Gilberts and Bloody Tarawa, sitting on the wings.

From all over the South Pacific there has never been such a concentration of warships - except possibly the force that invaded North Africa - About a week at sea we split into a Northern and Southern section. The Northern section (Army) was to take small Makin - which they did in just a few hours - there being little resistance. The Southern Force (Navy and Marines) were to take Tarawa. This lasted for three days and was one of the bloodiest battles in the War thus far. After thirtysix hours and the Marines had just made a beachhead. During this time few of the officers or men of the ships had any sleep.

Coming off the 8-midnight watch I turned in and just lay in my bunk - too tired to close my eyes or even go to sleep - evidently something down in the bottom of my mind took me back to the Greenbrier and Pocahontas - I was fishing up near the old Camplottown bridge across the Greenbrier and just as I had snagged a good size bass - all hell broke loose - General Quarters had sounded and to my surprise over three hours had gone by. Went through the general routine - but what was that roaring thud - The U.S.S. Luscomb Bay, another CVE. (Kaiser built), third behind us in battle line had taken a fish in her bomb storage and she was gone - less than two minutes and over nine hundred men lost. Less than sixty were saved and they were blown clear of the burning oil.

Two days later there was no resistance on Tarawa - all 10,000 plus enemy were gone, only seven were captured - three later died and the rest refused to give any information. Our cost was over 1,600 Marines killed many wounded, two ships and many aircraft destroyed. From there we limped into Honolulu and finally to San Diego where I was transferred to school in New York and on over to Normandy shortly after D day.

## Circus days in Marlinton and Pocahontas County.

One of the greatest days of joy and excitement for a small boy was when the circus came to town for their one night stand. Long before in the morning a large crowd had gathered to watch the elephants help unload the big wagons. Usually they would set their tents in the field on lower Camden Avenue - between the river and Knapps Creek. They were all three ring circuses and us small boys would get free passes for watering the elephants - our house being the last one on third ave. and we had two wells I made out very well.

There was Sparks Brothers, Sun Brothers, Downeys three ring circus. At noon the big parade with all the animal cages being pulled by fancy decorated horses - Bands atop some of the wagons - the steam calliope - blasting their tune all over the valley - after the night show when the people came from the big tent they found that the entire circus was down and loaded on the flat cars - by one AM they would pull out and head for Elkins.

The biggest event about the circus was when they played Marlinton on a Monday. By Sunday morning they would be set up and many of the workers and performers would attend church - visit around the town - make friends with all us boys and show us around - guess this was much better than having to chase us all the time.

Once when my ship was tied up at Staten Island in New York and I was headed for the Staten Island Ferry for New York City I passed Sparks Brothers vast array of tents and you can believe that brought back more memories than the big city which I had seen several times.

I guess that the biggest show ever to play in Marlinton was about 1912 when the "101 Ranch" of William Frederick Cody "Buffalo Bill", 1846-1917 stayed a week in Marlinton. They set up in the field behind where the High School was built and between Mr. Wilber Sharps Flaming Hill and Knapps Creek. No tents - just about a ten foot high canvas wall around the field.

Then I saw Annie Oakley, 1860-1926, neither she nor Buffalo Bill did anything other than ride in the parade each night. The real show was the Indians - cowboys and girls - more like a modern day rodeo. Anyhow Bill was heading his show west after an European tour and I don't think the show ever came east again - however like Waleys Comet I saw those great Western characters and very few people today can say that.

## Notes on the Opera House.

In the summer the Opera House was a rolling rink - but some special occasions were held there also. About 1914 the Methodist Sunday Schools of Pocahontas County had a special meeting there. I did have a picture by Gay of all the classes standing on the wooden sidewalk or the street level. Wonder if any of those pictures could be turned up in the county today?

Another event was the first Pocahontas County Fair - Food and Canning department was held there. I remember well because Mother took first prize on Salt Rising Bread - a blue ribbon and a half barrel of Pillsbury flour. My step father Ernest Denison took second prize with his garden tomato's both red and yellow. I have pictures of these.

Across the street from our house was the home of Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Overholt, parents of Mr. Albert Overholt, the Postmaster. Mr. R.E. Overholt was a Confederate Veteran and would often take me on the porch and tell me tales about the war between the States. He was in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg - many times while visiting that place I cannot imagine how anyone could march across that wheat field and return without a scratch - Mr. Overholt did and in his eighties he could still remember in detail many incidents of the day.

Also in our block lived some exceptional women. Mr. Ed. Richardson's wife - or "Aunt Dolly" to everyone. Aunt Dolly was a nurse and would treat all us children's stone bruises, bee stings, scratches etc. Just across the street from her was Mrs. Lucy Overholt, wife of Mr. A.S. Overholt. she kept one or two cows behind Mr. R.E.'s house on the bank of the slough and many times she would send over some rich cream or smoky Case 'Cottage Cheese'. Mrs. Lucy could keep an eye out for all the children in the neighborhood - in fact all the housewives in our neighborhood seemed to know all the time where we were and just what we were doing.

In November 1913, my Mother married again - this was a good turning point in my life for at last I had someone to confide in. Mr. Clyde Ernest Denison, Father of Anna - and I shared experiences and being more than just a stepfather he was a friend and taught me many things - his advice and guidance was a great help - he stood behind me and advised me, helped me in my work, and never turned his back on me. To Ernest Denison I owe a great deal. This friendship lasted over thirty five years - with Anna, Jenny and myself we were with him at the end.

One memorable event in my young life was my first Coon hunt. Mr. Ed. Richardson with his coon dog 'Ring', Dr. E.C. Harold. D.D.S. my stepfather Ernest Denison and myself started out about dark - everyone wore hunting coats except me but the excitement kept me going. Walked down the railroad about a mile below Stillwell, then took to the hills - up a ravine - after about two hours and being I knew not where we stopped for a rest. Then Mr. Ed. turned ole Ring loose and he took off - after that it was for us to keep up with him.

After a while Mr. Ed. said he is on a trail - still more yelps - after about two hours he changed his bark and the others knew that the Coon was treed. Now as the hard part - make a bee line for that tree - shoot the coon down, size him up then hand him back high up out or reach of Ring.

Now comes the best part of a Coon hunt - getting breakfast - never saw so many pots, pans and food come out of those coats. Soon a fire was going, coffee boiling - hot and strong. Flapjacks, ham and eggs, hot biscuits etc. By dawn we were back at "Aunt Dolly" and another breakfast - for her boys. The skin tacked on the barn to dry. And that was my first coon hunt.

# W. Va. Town Lays Claim To Revolution's 1st Fight

By United Press International

PT. PLEASANT, W. Va. — Two hungry soldiers, wandering from camp to hunt for breakfast meat, suddenly look up through the morning mist that hangs along a riverbank and into the painted faces of advancing Indians.

From trees, logs and anything else that affords them cover, the Indians cut loose with a volley of musket shots.

One soldier drops, dying of his wounds. The other escapes to spread the alarm.

Troops are roused from sleep. Before long, the forest comes alive with the blasts of firearms, the orders of Indian and white commanders, the screams of dying men.

Depending on the historian, the conflict either was a local one between settlers and Indians, or the first battle of the American Revolutionary War.

Tradition favors the former, giving Lexington, the honor as the site of the "shot heard round the world."

But the evidence weighs heavily in support of the latter, and the city fathers of this Ohio River town can put up some convincing arguments. A billboard on the outskirts of town declares it as the site of the first Revolutionary battle.

They celebrated the anniversary two years ago, and this year, in America's 200th birthday observance, the town has resoundingly proclaimed its claim.

After all, if their version is correct, the Indians were part of a British conspiracy and the bloodshed in this frontier town of two centuries ago was the first brushfire of the revolution.

Nothing can sway folks like Jack Burdett from that stance.

An attorney, Burdett single-handedly took on the task of reconstructing Ft. Randolph, put up the year after the battle. He collects historic rhinoceri and can rattle off facts and figures as if he's in a courtroom, directing the town's "defense" of its historic claim.

"Congress supports you, you know," he says, with a relish, pointing to a 1268 act that designated the town as the site of a revolutionary battle.

Before Gen. Andrew Lewis clashed with the Indians and white renegades under Shawnee chief Cornstalk, the incensed colonists already had dumped tea in Boston's harbor and thumbed their noses at the Stamp Act.

Cornstalk, who had led his 1,000 warriors from various tribes across the Ohio River into battle, was in the state in death about three years later at Ft. Randolph by settlers.

Enraged over the murder of a white hunter.

In his last breath, Cornstalk delivered a curse on Ft. Pleasant, and to this day, many blame the chief's invocation on the city's frequent brushes with tragedy.

A four-day observance is planned in October at the 200th anniversary of the battle, deliberately on a smaller scale than the 1974 bicentennial observance.

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE  
SOCIAL-CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF  
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
1774-1781

\*

BY

MERRILL JENSEN

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Jones, who was convinced that Virginia was too large for "republican Government," wrote from Virginia that he felt sure the condition voiding land purchases from Indians would be attached to any cession by the state, "as there are jealousies entertained of certain Individuals greatly interested in that question."<sup>24</sup>

Finally, on October 10, 1780, Congress disposed of the committee report in accordance with Virginia's demands by agreeing to all except the one voiding purchases and deeds from Indians. This was once more postponed.<sup>25</sup> Madison at first determined to lay the whole matter before the Assembly but finally concluded to leave it entirely in the hands of Joseph Jones to do with as he saw fit. Madison thought that many members of Congress who had voted against voiding the land claims did not wish to encourage the land companies. Furthermore, he did not want to discourage the Assembly from making a cession.<sup>26</sup> This postponement by Congress is undeniable proof that the interest of the land companies was a predominant influence in the whole dispute. Their desperation would not have been lessened by the knowledge that their rivals, the Virginia speculators, were to be protected in both the regions to be ceded and the region to be guaranteed to Virginia.

George Morgan was not a man to surrender easily. Once more he approached the Virginia delegates, this time with an entirely new scheme for settling the Indiana claim to his satisfaction. He proposed that the dispute between the company and the state be submitted to arbitration according to the method laid down by the Confederation. To this the Virginia delegates haughtily replied that their state had finally decided the matter and that it was beneath the dignity of a sovereign state to submit to a foreign tribunal a case that involved only the claims of individuals.<sup>27</sup> In spite of this rebuff Morgan was jubilant over the defeat of the Virginia demand for the voiding of Indian purchases and over the congressional recommendation for land cessions. He prophesied that "all the Country, West of Allegheny Mountain will probably

<sup>24</sup> To James Madison, in Burnett, *Letters*, 5:399; Jones to George Washington, October [2?], *ibid.*, 396.

<sup>25</sup> *Journals*, 18:915-916.

<sup>26</sup> Madison to Joseph Jones, October 17, in *Writings*, 1:79-81.

<sup>27</sup> Burnett, *Letters*, vol. 5, p. 455, note 2; Madison to Joseph Jones, November 21, in *Writings*, 1:98-99.

be put under the Direction of the United States, & Virginia limited to the Waters which fall into the Atlantic from the West & North West."<sup>28</sup>

In sending Morgan's propositions to Governor Jefferson, Theodorick Bland remarked that "every art has been and tis probable may be used, by that Company to extend their influence and Support their pretensions, and we are Sorry to say that we have Suspicions founded upon more than mere Conjecture, that the land Jobbs, of this Comp'y, the Vandalia, and the Illinois Companies, have too great an influence in procrastinating that desirable and necessary event of Compleating the Confederation."<sup>29</sup> Madison was even more alarmed than he had been over the rejection of the condition voiding Indian purchases. He reiterated the necessity of attaching conditions to any cession that might be made. While expressing his belief that Congress would not satisfy the cupidity of the "land mongers," he made it plain that he believed "the best security for their [Congress'] virtue, in this respect, will be to keep it out of their power."<sup>30</sup>

With such warnings and advice to guide it, and with the conviction among a majority that a grant should be made, the Virginia Assembly took up the matter of ceding her claims. On January 2, 1781, an act was passed by which all Virginia's claims northwest of the Ohio River—"The Old Northwest"—were ceded to Congress, providing the conditions were met. These conditions were the same which George Mason had suggested in his letter to Joseph Jones in July, 1780, including the guarantee which Congress had refused to give: that all purchases and deeds from Indians within the territory ceded be declared null and void.<sup>31</sup> Title to the land could not pass to Congress until these conditions were met.

<sup>28</sup> George Morgan to Captain John Dodge, Fort Jefferson, December 1, 1780, in the Draper MSS., 50376, in the Wisconsin Historical Society.

<sup>29</sup> November 22, in Burnett, *Letters*, 5:455-456. See also Ezekiel Cornell to Governor William Greene, October 24, *ibid.*, 425-426. "The Indiana affair is a matter of great consequence. the state of Virginia hath undertaken to vacate the title made to the grantees and take the land to themselves, which proceedings gives much uneasiness to the original proprietors as it is a Country of immense value and they have made applications to Congress for relief who in my opinion, have little to do in the affair."

<sup>30</sup> November 21, in *Writings*, 1:98, 99.

<sup>31</sup> *Journal, House of Delegates*, 1777-1780, 80.

**Durbin Bicentennial  
Commission**

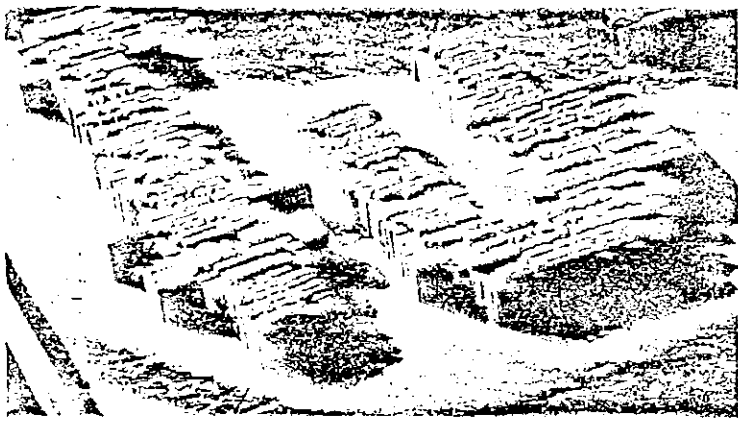
The Durbin Bicentennial Commission will meet this Thursday, March 11, at 7 pm in the Mayor's office. Everyone is welcome.

The Commission is planning to have a parade and festival on July 3 in commemoration of the Fourth. Any club, organization, or individual that desires to participate is asked to contact Mrs. Louise Collins.

The Commission wishes to thank the Durbin Moose Lodge for donating the use of their Hall for the square dance on February 28.

Also, thanks to those who came and those who donated their services, sandwiches, and coffee.

Special thanks to the musicians, Richard Daugherty, Lee Kramer, Clyde Mick, and Arnold Roberts, and figure caller, Clifford Barkley, for the fine job they did.



## Last of Hand-set Newspapers

# Pocahontas Times

BOB KITTLE

MARLINTON, W.VA.—After 10 o'clock on most nights, the only lights still burning in this sleepy town emanate from a cluttered newspaper office on Second Avenue.

Inside, Jane Price Sharp is putting out America's last hand-set newspaper—the Pocahontas Times, a weekly which has remained virtually unchanged since 1892, when the country editor's grandfather, a Confederate Army veteran, established the first press here.

"Grandpa was a man who believed everyone ought to have something to read," Mrs. Sharp said of the Presbyterian minister who served as a chaplain to Southern troops, and edited the Times until 1905.

At 56, Mrs. Sharp and her six employees are among the last practitioners of a dying art—setting newspaper type by hand. The task is a slow and tedious one, requiring every letter, punctuation mark and space to be placed in rows on galleys of heavy metal type.

But like most aspects of this remote farming community, the newspaper's practices are dictated by tradition. And although the Times has given in to some modern ways, its front page will be set by hand forever, Mrs. Sharp says.

"We've kept setting type by hand for so many years because that's the way my father and grandfather put out the paper. That's just the way it's always been done," Mrs. Sharp explained.

About the turn of the century, Mrs. Sharp's grandfather William T. Price, a prolific writer and fiery preacher, invested in a modern Linotype press—the kind used by most newspapers until recent years.

"But the press broke down so often that they sent it back after just a few weeks and returned to hand-set type," said Bill McNeil, Mrs. Sharp's nephew and the only man employed by the Times, which, until last March, had been published solely by women for more than a decade.

"At least when they were setting type by hand, they

didn't have to worry about everybody breaking down at once," Mrs. Sharp added.

Today the front page of the Times is printed on a 1911 vintage Babcock flatbed press. Originally driven by steam power, the aging machine is operated by an electric motor which frequently requires manual assistance to keep going.

Newspaper-sized sheets are fed by hand into the press, which is particularly cantankerous in cold weather, at a rate of about 1,000 pages an hour.

"In the old days, they really had to stoke the pot belly stove to keep the press going," McNeil noted.

"But Mrs. Sharp added, "The old press is a pretty sturdy animal. She doesn't require much maintenance."

Only two pages of each edition of the Times are printed on the flatbed press. The other six to 10 pages are printed in Lewisburg on a modern off-set operation.

About 22 hours of continuous press time would be required to print all 5,600 copies of the newspaper on the old press, McNeil said.

The Times earned its fame as a country newspaper during the first half of this century, when Mrs. Sharp's father, Calvin Price, was at the helm.

During the 52 years he edited the weekly, Price became a well-known conservationist and author. His popular field notes and stories about panthers which roamed the Pocahontas County mountains became an institution to thousands of West Virginians.

In 1954, Calvin Price State Forest at Dunmore was dedicated to the long-time editor and publisher who suffered a fatal heart attack three years later while operating the press in his tiny newspaper office.

"At the time, I had never run the press or done any of that kind of work," said Mrs. Sharp, who went to work alongside her father in 1944, after her husband Basil was killed in battle in Germany.

"But we had to get a paper out. The Times had  
(Continued on Page 29)

Mrs. Jane Sharp, editor and publisher of the noted Pocahontas Times. Her late father, Calvin Price, former editor of the newspaper has a state forest named after him.

ARNOLD HYDE JR.



THE POCAHONTAS TIMES  
NEWSPAPER  
JOB PRINTING





**Bill McNeil, handsetting type for the Pocahontas Times**



**Mrs. Sharp, the editor, at her press**

PHOTOS BY BILL TIERNAN

never missed a week, so I rolled up my sleeves and went to work. At the time, I had no idea whether we'd still be here a year later," the gray-haired Mrs. Sharp said.

Like the newspaper, the office of the Times looks just about like it did when it was built in 1901, McNeil, 36, said.

Aging calendars and nostalgic photographs line the walls, and the rows of dusty books at one end of the wooden structure have remained undisturbed for decades, McNeil added.

Among the volumes collected by preceding editors are the Official Records of the Civil War, and the 1895 edition of Encyclopedia Britannica.

The front office of the Times houses a wealth of Americana which began to accumulate at the turn of the century, when Marlinton residents made plans to establish a museum there.

The museum never materialized, but a disarray of

relics, including Indian artifacts and Civil War weaponry, still graces the cluttered room.

During the years the Times chronicled fires and floods which struck this rural county, the population dwindled, but the newspaper's circulation increased.

Today, the Times has readers in every state and half a dozen foreign countries, where Pocahontas County servicemen are stationed.

"Wherever residents of the county went, the Times went too," Mrs. Sharp said.

During quieter moments, the country editor reflects proudly on the historic legacy left to her by Calvin Price. "Of course, I'm not the writer daddy was. But that doesn't bother me. Most of the time I don't have time to think about it. I just pitch in and do what has to be done," she concluded.

— Reprinted from THE CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL

NOTE:- Correcting the location of Calvin Rice  
Forest as given in the "Wonderful West  
Magazine" of March 1976. Location is so  
many miles below Dunmore. /glv



## POCAHONTAS TIMES

(Page 2)

Published every Thursday except the last week of the year.

Entered at the Post Office at Marlinton, West Virginia 24964, as second class matter.

### SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES

In Pocahontas County \$4.50 a year. Elsewhere \$5.50 a year. In advance.

JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1976

Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76

### Parks and Recreation

This program has not been approved by the Legislature but probably will so we will print it while we have the list at hand; this is part of the Governor's proposal of projects costing \$33,000,000 to improve West Virginia's State Parks and recreation areas and would be paid for from Federal revenue sharing funds.

Calvin Price State Forest—construct residence, garage and related development, \$75,000; construct maintenance and shop building and support facilities, \$100,000; hunter and fisherman access trails \$30,000; road improvements in Spice Run area, \$100,000. Total cost; \$305,000.

Seneca State Forest—construction of a campground to include utilities, related development and four pit toilets for winter hunter use, \$175,000; picnic area expansion including shelter and related development, \$75,000; develop vacation cabins along Greenbrier River and Seneca Lake with necessary support facilities, \$175,000; trail development including Allegheny Trail, \$20,000; land acquisition, \$30,000. Total cost: \$525,000.

Water Systems for State Forests—this request is necessary to provide adequate water supplies on state forests as well as to comply with Department of Health requirements, \$675,000.

~~Sewage Systems for~~ State Forests—this request is necessary to bring some state forests into compliance with Department of Health and Division of Water Resources requirements, \$765,000.

Beartown State Park—developing additional

trails, sanitary facilities, parking, interpretive shelter, etc., \$45,000.

Cass Scenic Railroad—replace railroad station destroyed by fire, \$125,000; demolish and remove old mill and other out buildings, \$50,000; upgrade existing railroad track to meet safety standards, \$25,000. Total cost: \$200,000.

Droop Mountain—construct picnic shelter and related development, \$65,000; construct residence and related development \$65,000. Total cost: \$130,000.

Watoga State Park—continue campground development including utilities, parking, site development, \$375,000; renovate existing tennis courts by surfacing and fencing, \$25,000. Total cost: \$400,000.

Sewage Systems for State Parks.

Water Systems for State Parks.

Watoga—resurfacing existing paved roads and new camp area road \$275,000.

Droop Mountain Battlefield—resurfacing park residence to U. S. 219, \$38,000

Cal Price—resurfacing Laurel Run, Perry Run, Nigh Gap Run, Oldham Run and Beaver Creek roads, \$1,430,000.

Seneca—resurfacing camp ground road and trails, \$676,000.



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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1976

Pioneer Days—July 9-11, '76

### Pearl S. Buck Birthplace

At the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs Convention at White Sulphur Springs last week, the drama gained added momentum on Friday morning, March 19, when Mrs. Scarbo, in one of her last appearances as Federation President, presented Mrs. George Hoylman, the Birthplace's President, with a gigantic contribution of \$7,500.00 from the Federation. "This gift," Mrs. Scarbo specified, "was made to pay off the Foundation's indebtedness which has been necessitated by legal and transportation fees in the acquisition of Miss Buck's original

manuscripts for West Virginia." Mrs. Hoylman, at a subsequent Board meeting thanked the Federation for its continuing generosity, especially in underwriting the cost of acquiring the manuscripts for West Virginia.

At the meeting, the Foundation's Board reviewed the architectural plans for restoring the Birthplace farm's old barn. It was also learned that the Marlinton Woman's Club intends to donate a life membership to the Foundation. In attendance from Pocahontas County were Mrs. Libby Rexrode (Vice President) and David Corcoran. In

addition to Mrs. Hoylman the following Directors attended: the Honorable Cecil Underwood, Jane Meadows, Virginia Yates, Mario Leist, Woodrow Taylor, Kenneth Swope, Peg Friedman, Katherine Findley and Mrs. Delmas Miller.



A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PEARL S. BUCK

Presented by Mrs. Maynard Crawford

Marlinton Woman's Club

March 9, 1973

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also. St. John 14:1-3

The following Scripture is not ordinarily a part of a Memorial Service; however it seems fitting to the life of Miss Buck. St. Matthew 25:14-30 (Parable of the Talents).

Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Absalom Sydenstricker, was born on June 26, 1892, at Hillsboro, West Virginia, and departed this world on March 6, 1973, in Danby, Vermont. It was fate that Miss Buck was born in our County, since her parents were missionaries to China. How grateful we should be that this lady of distinction was and has been associated with our County, State, and lives!

Let us reflect upon the life of a lady who entered our lives indirectly through the 85 published volumes, and directly by the personal contact we have had with her during the past years.

I remember, during my school days, reading some of her books, being completely captivated, never dreaming that the day would come when I would hear her speak. She has enriched our lives in so many ways and has challenged us to live to a greater capacity.

In 1963, Miss Buck came to Pocahontas County, touring points of interest, returning to lunch with local people, in Marlinton, before going to the opening of our Museum. In the ensuing years, she has been a frequent visitor to West Virginia, inspiring, encouraging, and instructing in the restoration and refurbishing of her "Mother's House." Because of these

visits, some of the inner thoughts of this great lady has been revealed.

Once, at a news conference, she was asked to reflect upon Christmas. Her reply was, "Oh, Christmas is every day of the year, for every day there are wonderful things that happen to you."

Miss Buck admired great people, but greatness to her did not mean wealth, position, or prestige. She exemplified this in a conversation at a luncheon at The Greenbrier in 1971.

That day the family cook of many years was being buried, and she spoke of the greatness of this woman, and how faithful she had been to Miss Buck. Continuing in this trend of thought, Miss Buck spoke of the profound influence her mother had upon her, and what a great person she was.

Speaking to the student body, and guests, at the Pocahontas County High School, she said "that to become famous was not by chance. To become famous one must constantly work hard, and, after becoming famous, many of the privileges of a private life must be sacrificed."

Last July, when Miss Buck was again in our County, the Board of Directors of the Pearl Buck Foundation honored her with a surprise birthday dinner. During the evening she spoke informally to the group assembled. She was asked about her aspirations for the restoration of her home and the Cultural Center that is to be built. She became quite excited about her hopes for the future. She said "that not everyone was fortunate enough to have two nations to love, one the nation of your birth and one a nation by adoption." She was concerned about peace and understanding between China and the United States. She was determined that if the people of these two countries could sit down together and discuss their problems, understanding would be the result. Miss Buck hoped that the time would soon come when, at the Cultural Center, delegations from China and the United States would come together for a symposium, and, through this, her two beloved countries could achieve peace. Her dream should become our challenge. The torch of love that she bore so proudly must now be kept aglow by those who loved and respected her.

We of Marlinton have truly been blessed because our lives have touched the life of this great lady, Pearl Buck. We have met her; known her, and loved her. I think this poem best expresses the feeling we share for Miss Buck.

**Board of Education**

The Board of Education met for a special meeting on Monday, February 16. The purpose of this meeting was to work on the manual of school policy that the Board is in the process of developing for the Pocahontas County school system.

The Board of Education met for a regular meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 24. The Board agreed to purchase four new school buses, two for 66 passengers and two for 54 passengers, at a total cost of \$30,126.00. It is estimated that \$43,945.00 will be received from the state for the purchase of new buses in 76-77 and the Board presently has \$12,385.30 in account for buses.

The Board approved payment in lieu of transportation of 50c per day to Mr. and Mrs. Jess Collins.

The Board approved a Fire Service Training Course in cooperation with W.V.U. and the State Department of Education with the class to be taught at the Hillsboro Fire Station. The funding for this course is through but not by the Board of Education.

The use of the Marlinton School cafeteria by the Pocahontas County Sheriff for a meeting on March 3 and by the Marlinton Rotary Club for a pancake supper on March 6 was approved.

Rebecca Ann O'Brien was hired as a substitute teacher for the remainder of the 75-76 school year.

Maternity leaves were approved for Debora Johnson, effective on Feb. 24, and Susan Peck, effective from Sept. 7.

Betty Seaman was transferred from Hillsboro Elementary School to Marlinton Elementary School for the 76-77 school year.

Charles W. Young was continued on eleven months employment.

The Board considered the annual 4-H budget request presented by Ancil Schmidt and agreed to defer for future action.

Approval was given to a request by the State Director of Transportation for a bus and driver to take approximately 40 students and 4 chaperones to Cedar Lakes, Ripley, in June for a Special Vocational Education Workshop.

The Board approved the request of Quentin Stewart,

Jr. to take 12 PCHS students to W. Va. State, March 25-26; this is a part of a Multi-Ethnic Fair, sponsored by W. Va. State wherein PCHS will develop, write, and tape a TV program on the Heritage of Pocahontas County.

Charles E. McElwee was employed as Title I Director for Pocahontas County for 76-77.

The Board continued study of the proposed school policy manual and approved payment of bills presented by the superintendent.

The next regular Board meeting is on March 9.